

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1903.

NO. 16

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mapleton was well represented in Huntingdon on the Fourth.

—Miss Ruth O'Connor spent the past week with friends in Altoona.

—Just received car load corn ears, 1500 bu. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—R. H. Brumbaugh left last Thursday on a trip to Altoona and Pittsburgh.

—Miss Gertrude Ramsey, of Tyrone, is visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Lewis White and wife, of Mt. Union, visited friends in this place yesterday.

—F. D. Heeter, of Tyrone, spent a short time in Mapleton Saturday night.

—Emery Neice has been visiting during the past week at Braddock and Pittsburgh.

—Miss Venie Dry, of Tyrone, is visiting the family of James Henderson in this place.

—Mrs. Jennie McConahy returned Monday from a visit to friends in Hare's valley.

—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brumbaugh spent the Fourth with their son at Juniata.

—The Cole Younger and Frank James Wild West show will exhibit at Lewis-town to-day.

—D. A. Long and wife have been spending the past week with friends in Clay township.

—Foster Bell enjoyed a portion of the past week with relatives in Juniata and Perry counties.

—Just received car load (100,000) choice 18 in. hemlock shingles. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. H. S. Stubbs and son departed last Wednesday on a visit to friends in Mifflin and Harrisburg.

—Miss Rachel Dean, of Huntingdon, has been visiting among relatives in Mapleton for some time.

—Miss Jennie Baker will sell ice cream, cake and berries at her residence on Main street next Saturday evening.

—Wanted—tie makers and choppers at Mapleton. Apply to Harbison-Walker Company, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Newton Truax and son, of Brisbin, Clearfield county, spent a part of the past week visiting friends in Mapleton.

—A reminder of other days is furnished Mapleton people by seeing James D. Sloan reaping a field of wheat with a sickle.

—A junior League has been organized in the M. E. church and the first meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Winsted, of Johnstown, are spending a brief vacation in Mapleton, being guests at the residence of G. D. Wood.

—James Clark and two sons, of Springfield township, visited among friends in Mapleton and Union township a portion of the past week.

—Mrs. Lulu J. Treverton left last Friday for Philadelphia, Washington and other points in the east. She expects to be absent for several weeks.

—For a lazy liver try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They invigorate the liver, aid the digestion, regulate the bowels and prevent bilious attacks. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has decided to donate ten thousand dollars for the improvement and maintenance of the Altoona hospital. A splendid contribution to a worthy charity.

—The farmers in this section commenced cutting grain July 1st and about all of it is now in shock. Generally there is a good stand of straw and it appears to be well filled. The oats crop promises to be large.

—No man or woman in the state will hesitate to speak well of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets after once trying them. They always produce a pleasant movement of the bowels, improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Attorneys R. A. Henderson and John F. Sullivan, of Altoona, last Wednesday entered suit to recover fees aggregating \$1,269 from twenty-one Altoona merchants whom they defended in suits instituted by Pennsylvania railroad employees whose wages were attached.

—The board of directors of the East Broad Top Railroad company at a meeting held in Philadelphia on June 26th, elected Mr. R. S. Seibert, general manager of the East Broad Top railroad and coal companies. Mr. Seibert entered upon his duties July 1st, with headquarters at Rockhill Furnace.

—Harry Chamberlain, a former resident of Warriorsmark, while crossing the railroad at Union Furnace Monday afternoon about 2.30 o'clock was hit by the engine of Pittsburgh express and killed. Mr. Chamberlain about six months ago moved from Warriorsmark to Union Furnace, where he was engaged in keeping a boarding house. He was aged about 65 years and leaves a wife and several children, mostly grown up.

—Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel: Work was started Monday preparatory to erecting a new passenger station near its present site. A new transfer platform and new sidings will be constructed at once to give way to the new building and to take care of the freight business. A temporary freight house will be erected which is to be replaced by a large and more commodious structure to be erected on Dorcas street at some later date.

—At the Reformed parsonage, Huntingdon, last Wednesday, Mr. George Hohman, of Huntingdon, and Miss Alda Parker, of Mapleton, were united in marriage, the officiating clergyman being Rev. P. A. DeLong. The bride is one of Mapleton's most popular young ladies and possesses the qualifications necessary to make a happy and cheerful home. We do not have the pleasure of the groom's acquaintance but he is favorably spoken of by those who know him. They have our best wishes for a happy and prosperous voyage through life.

—Thomas Grady, of Mapleton, who for many years has been employed in steam shovel work in various sections of the country, has about decided to begin the publication of a semi-monthly bulletin for the benefit of contractors and their employees. Over four thousand men are employed as foremen, engineers and shovel men on railroad contracts alone in Pennsylvania and adjacent states, and it is for the purpose of furnishing reliable information frequently to these men and their employers that Mr. Grady contemplates the project. He is conversant with the work and should he conclude to begin the publication of such a journal we wish him success.

—The Fourth of July in Mapleton was a very quiet day, there being no public observance of the occasion. Many people from here went to Huntingdon to witness the parade and fire works. In the afternoon a very heavy rain fell which lessened the prospects of conflagrations resulting from the combination of the small boy and the firecracker. At night there was a brilliant display of fireworks from porches, streets and lawns, the most elaborate of which was from Mr. Hatfield's lawn. The order was of the best there being no drunkenness nor misbehavior. A number of residences were tastefully decorated with the national colors in honor of the occasion.

—James Blake, aged 15 years, son of Samuel Blake, of Blacklog valley, was drowned in Blacklog creek last Wednesday evening. He was employed in one of the stone quarries of the Rockhill Furnace Co. and after he quit work in the evening started alone for his home. After waiting supper for him for some time the family became alarmed and began a search for him, which was kept up all night. Early the next morning his clothes and dinner bucket were found on the bank of the creek and shortly afterward his dead body was discovered. As the day had been hot, it is supposed he went into the water to cool and was seized with cramp with the above result.

—A birthday surprise party was given at the home of Mr. William Wakefield in this place last Friday evening in honor of Mr. Wakefield's twenty-fourth birthday. About thirty invited guests were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Miss Annie Shore and Miss Myrtle Wright in turn presided at the organ and rendered some excellent music, while the other guests joined in the singing. Mr. Eddie Rogers, of Warrior Ridge, delighted the party with some very interesting music and speeches on the graphophone. Refreshments being next in order, the guests partook freely and heartily enjoyed the many good things to which they had access. Rev. R. Jamieson made a brief address. "God be with You till We Meet Again" was sung, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Jamieson. About 12 o'clock the guests repaired to their several homes, feeling that they had spent a very enjoyable evening. The presents tendered Mr. Wakefield were many, useful and handsome.

—The Altoona Tribune of last Saturday says: "Blair Penlow, a character well known in police circles, has again bobbed up in this city after an absence of several years. On Wednesday he was released from the Maryland penitentiary after serving a term of two and one-half years for assaulting an officer. Having a longing to again view the scenes of days gone by Penlow came to this city yesterday morning. He was dead broke and feeling that to be in such a financial strait for the Fourth was almost criminal in his eyes he began to replenish his exchequer by begging. Patrolman "Jim" Spangler caught Penlow in the act and placed him under arrest. Both officer and prisoner were new to each other and the latter decided to try out Spangler and found him all to the good and he was landed in the city prison. He will likely tell his hard luck story when arraigned in police court to answer to the charge of begging money in the street." Penlow at one time undertook to make acquaintances in Mapleton but was not permitted to remain here very long.

Cholera Infantum.

This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, as directed with each bottle, and a cure is certain. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

Mrs. Emaline Pheasant	Oct. 18, '03
W. E. Johnston	April 11, '04
J. N. McClain	Sept. 25, '03
Thompson Dell	July 1, '03
Mrs. Elizabeth Numer	July 1, '03
W. M. Querry	April 15, '04
William Sipe	June 27, '98
Miles Quarry	April 17, '03
Miss Anna M. Miller	Oct. 1, '03
A. M. Parker	June 5, '04
Grant Cornelius	March 21, '04
Isaac Brwman	April 29, '03
John P. Querry	June 18, '04
W. F. Gillam	July 1, '04
Newton Truax	Oct. 24, '03
John W. Fisher	Oct. 17, '02
W. F. Wakefield	June 17, '03

Brutally Tortured.

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Golobick, of Colusa, Cal., writes: "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Marriage Licenses.

William Nead, Springfield township, and Viola Priscilla Wagner, Clay township.

Jacob R. Shultz, Lincoln township, and Sarah E. Knobe, Huntingdon.

Jacob M. Blough and Annie Detwiler, both of Huntingdon.

George F. Miller and Minnie Green, both of Huntingdon.

E. Labarr Snyder and Annie Hutton, both of Huntingdon.

Joseph Snyder and Tammie May Gill, both of Warriorsmark township.

Samuel E. Rohm, Allegheny City, and Henrietta M. McDonald, Mapleton.

George K. Neisser, Philadelphia, and Elizabeth A. Denny, Huntingdon.

Harry H. Lutz, Clearfield, and Fanny E. Kyler, Shawville, Clearfield county, Pa.

Harry McC. Benton and Lillie M. Peightal, both of Petersburg.

William Obenour, Altoona, and Harriet D. Kenyon, Huntingdon.

George C. Hohman, Huntingdon, and Alda P. Parker, Mapleton.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Cold, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

David Posten Pheasant.

David P. Pheasant, one of Union township's most useful and respected citizens, died at his home in Smith valley at six o'clock Sunday evening, July 5, 1903, of pneumonia.

Mr. Pheasant was a native of Trough Creek valley, having been born on a farm near Calvin August 18, 1826, hence at the time of his death was aged 76 years, 10 months and 17 days. He spent his early life on the farm on which he was born and December 24, 1850, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah H. Shore, also of Trough Creek valley. To them were born four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. They are Albert M., of Windber; Jesse S., of Smith valley; D. Clayton and U. Grant, of Kipple, Blair county; Mrs. James F. Swope, of Trough Creek valley, and Mrs. Luden Dell, of Hare's valley.

Mrs. Pheasant died November 26, 1899. Since her death Mr. Pheasant's health had been failing and he was confined to his home most of the time.

Mr. Pheasant had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church nearly all his life and was class leader at Bowman's chapel for twenty-five years. His daily life was that of a devout Christian. The funeral service was conducted yesterday morning by Rev. Hugh Strain, of Cassville, after which the remains were interred in Bowman's chapel cemetery.

The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved children and friends.

Very Remarkable Cure of Diarrhoea.

"About six years ago for the first time in my life I had a sudden and severe attack of diarrhoea," says Mrs. Alice Miller, of Morgan, Texas. "I got temporary relief, but it came back again and again, and for six long years I have suffered more misery and agony than I can tell. It was worse than death. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for physicians' prescriptions and treatment without avail. Finally we moved to Bosque county, our present home, and one day I happened to see an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with a testimonial of a man who had been cured by it. The case was so similar to my own that I concluded to try the remedy. The result was wonderful. I could hardly realize that I was well again, or believe it could be so after having suffered so long, but that one bottle of medicine, costing but a few cents, cured me." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account G. A. R. National Encampment.

On account of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco, Cal., August 17 to 22, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offers a personally-conducted tour to the Pacific Coast at remarkably low rates.

Tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, Thursday, August 6, by special train of the highest grade Pullman equipment. An entire day will be spent at the Grand Canyon of Arizona, two days at Los Angeles, and visits of a half day or more at Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, and San Jose. Three days will be spent in San Francisco during the Encampment. A day will be spent in Portland on the return trip, and a complete tour of the Yellowstone Park, covering six days, returning directly to destination via Billings and Chicago, and arriving Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York September 1.

Round-trip rate, covering all expenses for twenty-seven days, except three days spent in San Francisco, \$215; two in one berth, \$200 each.

Round-trip rates, covering all expenses to Los Angeles, including transportation, meals in dining car, and visits to Grand Canyon and Pasadena, and transportation only through California and returning to the east by October 15, via any direct route, including authorized stop-overs, \$115; two in one berth, \$105 each. Returning via Portland \$11 additional will be charged.

Rates from Pittsburgh will be five dollars less in each case.

For full information apply to Ticket Agents, or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-8-11

J. G. Gillam Will Buy It Back.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. J. G. Gillam will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

Deeds Entered for Record.

John S. Bare, Clerk Orphans' Court, to Abbie A. Summers, property in Huntingdon. Consideration \$3900.

Mahala Prough to John E. Prough, property in Union township. Consideration \$100.

Mahala Prough to Elsie Prough, property in Union township. Consideration \$1.00.

John G. Simpson, treasurer, to Charles W. Steel, property in Union township. Consideration \$21.05.

W. T. Steel and wife to Susan Hardy, property in Union township. Consideration \$12.

Henry Hubbell's heirs to A. Drake, property in Clay township. Consideration \$70.

Mrs. Dora Shafer and husband to J. M. Drake, property in Clay township. Consideration \$700.

Charles E. Long and wife to John Yenter, property in Huntingdon. Consideration \$420.

B. F. Mark and wife to Mrs. Jennie Bookwalter, property in Juniata township. Consideration \$200.

L. C. Reed and wife to D. R. P. Enyeart, property in Orbisonia. Consideration \$1000.

James Kelly et al. to E. O. Rogers, property in Rockhill. Consideration \$300.

J. L. Stever, assignee, to J. C. Shaffer, property in Union township. Consideration \$625.

J. C. Shaffer, assignee, to J. L. Stever, property in Cass township. Consideration \$510.

Ellen Gehrett to J. L. Stever, property in Cass township. Consideration \$1.00.

B. F. Mark to Catharine Bookwalter, property in Juniata township. Consideration \$200.

George S. Doran et al., to A. P. Doran, property in Dublin township. Consideration \$1775.

Blanche H. Peck and husband to Adam J. Black, property in Broad Top City. Consideration \$50.

B. F. Africa et al. to Adam J. Black, property in Broad Top City. Consideration \$50.

Adam J. Black and wife to The Carbon Coal and Coke Co., property in Carbon township. Consideration \$1.00.

William M. Phillips to George A. Trimmer, property in Alexandria. Consideration \$950.

Oliver S. Rumberger and wife to G. Edwin Rumberger and wife, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration \$3000.

Richard Berrier to T. B. Goshorn, property in Tell township, deed of assignment. Consideration \$1.00.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore: July 24, August 7 and 21, September 4 and 18, and October 2 and 16. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M., York 10.45 A. M., Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Millersburg 12.20 P. M., Sunbury 12.55 P. M., Williamsport 2.20 P. M., Lock Haven 3.08 P. M., Renovo 3.55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5.05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9.45 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10.00 from Washington and Baltimore; \$9.35 from York; \$10.00 from Littlestown; \$10.00 from Oxford, Pa.; \$9.35 from Columbia; \$8.50 from Harrisburg; \$10.00 from Winchester, Va.; \$7.80 from Altoona; \$7.30 from Tyrone; \$6.45 from Bellefonte; \$5.10 from Ridgway; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; \$5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-8-11

Herder's Faithful Dog.

The herder's dog is even of more importance than any other employee in the business. He is fed but once a day and that at night. These dogs are generally of the breed known as Scotch collies, although there are some valuable dogs of mixed herds. The collie is the most intelligent of canines. He is always on the alert and is even more watchful in his care of the sheep than in his master and an old dog, tried and true, needs no instruction as to the best methods of handling sheep. As a rule he works quietly and slowly, but knows when to walk and when to run, when to bark and when to keep a silent tongue, and will do more in handling a band of sheep than three men could do. Without him a herder would be helpless. Solitude binds the herder and his dog together in a friendship that is lasting. Each understands the intelligence of the other. The dog must always be treated with the utmost kindness, for if ill-treated he will refuse to work or leave the camp and never return. If the herder fails to wake at night when the sheep are disturbed by bear, mountain lion, or coyote, the faithful dog will wake him and together they turn out and either kill or drive away the marauder.—Detroit Free Press.

House of Lords Membership.

The British House of Lords has long since ceased to be a strictly hereditary body. Over 200 of its 590 members owe their presence to other causes than descent. Quite a number of the hereditary lords are debarred from voting by the fact that they are either minors, undischarged bankrupts, or inmates of lunatic asylums. The non-hereditary lords comprise the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England and those who have been created peers by Queen Victoria and King Edward for special services rendered to the crown.

Albania.

Albania lies 180 miles on the Adriatic Sea and is fifty to 100 miles wide. It was formed originally, says William Jackson Armstrong, in his "Heroes of Defeat," from part of Illyria, all of Epirus and part of Macedonia in the eleventh century. From this territory sprang Pyrrhus, who defeated the Roman invader; Philip and Alexander, of Macedonia, the conquerors; Perseus, whose fame as a soldier covered the world sixty years A. D., and Skanderbeg, who for forty years defeated armies sent against him by the Turk. Ancient Albania lay in Asia, just east of the Caucasus.

Output of Mexican Mints.

From 1837 to 1901 the Mexican mints coined money to the value of \$3,631,502,758. Of this \$3,495,445,417 was silver.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The tubes in the boilers of a large ship would reach ten miles if placed end to end.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Some people laugh and grow fat over their own jokes.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

A damaged footballer has just been fitted at a London hospital with a celluloid nose.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Petroleum is the fuel of all the locomotives in Asia.

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out." Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Effervescent "tried by time"

Remedy for Disordered Stomachs, Sick Headache and Constipation

50c. and \$1.00

At druggists or by mail Tarrant Co., 21 Jay St., New York

Prepared for New York Physicians in 1844.

KILLED BY BURSTING DAM

Oakford Park, Pa., Swept Away and Scores of Victims Perish.

WALL OF WATER 40 FEET HIGH

Fleeing Victims Are Caught in Narrow Ravine—Men, Women and Children Are Drowned, Crushed and Electrocuted in the Disaster—Car With Passengers Washed From Bridge.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Another horror similar to that of the great Johnstown flood occurred at Oakford Park, half a mile from Jeanette and between this place and Johnstown, when, by the breaking of a dam scores of pleasure-seekers out for a holiday were drowned.

The exact number of fatalities is not known, and perhaps never will be known. Many bodies were swept away, while others were found crushed and unrecognizable, the victims having taken refuge in a building which collapsed. Still others were burned and blackened from having come in contact with live electric wires.

The accident came so suddenly that the people were caught penned in a small space, and were unable to escape. The dam which burst was known as Oakford Park Lane dam. It was a forty-foot embankment, damming a number of small streams. Four hundred people had assembled at the resort. The day had been a beautiful one, but warm and sultry. Suddenly the skies darkened, and a severe storm swept over the park. The rain fell in torrents. It was the worst cloudburst ever known in this part of the country.

Many of those at the park sought shelter in the car barns, while others huddled in a small building occupied by a restaurant. While the storm was at its worst there was a crash like thunder. Forty feet of the dam had given away, and a wall of water forty feet high swept down on the pleasure seekers, who were caught in the little valley which forms the park. There is sloping land on either side of a small stream known as Brush Creek, and to this higher land the terror-stricken people fled. Many of them, however, could not get away.

When the wall of water was seen approaching there was a panic in the restaurant building. The forty people who had taken refuge there made a frantic effort to escape, which resulted in the frail building collapsing. Some were trampled to death in the excitement which followed. While others were hurrying across the street car tracks the trolley wire fell and caught them. How many were killed by it will never be known.

A trolley car which contained from fifty to seventy-five people was crossing the bridge over Brush Creek. The motorman saw the great wave of water coming, and put on all the power. It was another race for life, but the wave ran the faster, and when the car reached the centre of the bridge the water struck it. The bridge was swept aside as though it had been a log, taking the car with it.

A number of bodies have been taken from the car but many others were washed down the valley. A volume of water about forty feet high and between 400 and 500 feet wide swept through the narrow valley north of Jeanette, washing everything before it. West Penn Station, Jeanette Manor and as far as Pitsburgh are a scene of ruin. Hundreds of houses have been washed away along the banks of the creek which parallels the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has its outlet at the mouth of Turtle Creek into the Monongahela River.

George Wilhelm, of West Jeanette, thirteen years old, was with eight boys playing cards in a stable. The other seven floated away on the roof and were rescued, but Wilhelm was drowned. James Westwood, thirty-five years old, of Penn Station, was drowned. His wife and three children were rescued. Mrs. Levi Baker, of Penn Station, was sick in bed. Her house was carried away and she was drowned. John Machusky, forty years old, was drowned. George Williams, thirty-five years old, was drowned. His wife was saved. Alex Victor was dashed against a tree and died from his injuries. Mrs. Nigga and her four children were drowned.

Three members of a family were rescued on a house floating past Jeanette Manor. An unknown woman was drowned at the Manor. John Sowers and wife, of Greenburg, were rescued, but in a serious condition. An unknown man, about fifty years old, was found drowned at Penn Station.

M. A. Coffee, the superintendent of the traction line, estimated the loss at the park at about forty. Walter Hawthorne, twenty-one years old, of Scottsdale, saw the flood coming. He caught a telegraph pole floating by and was rescued. He estimated that of forty people caught by the flood only five were rescued. All the places of amusement in the park were washed away.

The dam at Jeanette was, like the one which broke at Johnstown, at a pleasure resort. Several years ago a resort was established about half a mile from Jeanette and called Oakford Park. Several small streams run through the valley close to the park, and it was decided to make a miniature lake. A dam some forty feet high was built, creating a lake about half a mile long, a quarter of a mile wide, and fifty-five feet deep. It was known as Oakford Park Lake.

The resort is on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and receives its patronage from Greensburg, Manon, Irwin, Derry and other small towns in the vicinity.

NEW PACIFIC CABLE OPEN

Roosevelt and Taft Exchange Greetings Under the Sea.

An Electrical Girdle Put Around the Earth in Twelve Minutes—An Epoch-Making Event.

New York City.—At last Puck's much talked of girdle around the world has been completed. That this was true was demonstrated at Oyster Bay when Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, received from President Roosevelt at 11.35 p. m. a message directed to him and dispatched from the same office at 11.23 p. m. The world had been circled in twelve minutes, and all records had been broken. This was not the first message sent over the new Pacific cable, however, for one sent by President Roosevelt was dispatched to Governor Taft at Manila at 10.50 p. m., and a reply received at 11.19 p. m. President Roosevelt was not at the dispatching office, but was in telephonic communication with it at his Sagamore Hill home.

The best previous time made in sending a message around the world was on May 16, 1896, when Chauncey M. Depew sent a message from the National Electric Exposition, at the Grand Central Palace in this city—time, fifty minutes. The message was sent to San Francisco, then back to New York, then by Atlantic around the world to Tokyo, and the same way back to New York. It was the best way a message could be sent at that time.

There had been some delay in landing the cable at Honolulu because of the surf resulting from a storm off the Hawaiian group, and as the hours passed it looked as if the cable might not be opened on July 4, as planned. About 10 o'clock, however, Mr. Mackay was informed that the cable had at last successfully been landed at Honolulu at 9.30 p. m., New York time; that trial messages had been exchanged between that point and the Midway Islands, the last points remaining to be connected.

Already President Roosevelt's message to Governor Taft had been sent, and preparations were made for sending President Roosevelt's message to Mr. Mackay. This was dispatched at 11.23 p. m., from the executive offices in Moore's Block, Oyster Bay. Those present when this epoch-making message was sent, besides Mr. Mackay, were Secretary and Mrs. Loeb, and Assistant Secretary D. F. Barnes. Mr. Mackay received the message at 11.35 p. m. He filed a reply to President Roosevelt, which was received within the space of nine minutes, breaking the record just made. The message from the President went westward over the Pacific, returning by the Atlantic, while the reply from Mr. Mackay went over the Atlantic, returning by the Pacific. This evened matters, for the day which had been lost in sending the message in one direction had been counterbalanced by the day gained in sending the other in the opposite direction.

SHOT WIFE AND SELF:

Dahlem, Since His Marriage to Rich Woman, Had Done Little But Drink.

Philadelphia.—As all the circumstances surrounding the murder of Mrs. Sophia Dahlem by her husband, Adolph Dahlem, at their country home in Byberry, followed by his suicide, are brought to light, they indicate that it was the act of a man whom drink had all but ruined morally, and that the double tragedy followed a quarrel between the two that began at their home in this city and continued until after they had reached their Byberry home.

Mrs. Dahlem, who was a sister of Gustavus A. Muller, President of the Berenger Engel Brewing Company, was a rich woman in her own right, and since her marriage to Dahlem, eight years ago, he is said to have lived practically on her income. An architect by profession, he worked very little at that, and for some years had done practically nothing.

OFFICIAL KILLED BY HIS SON.

City Secretary Moore, of Dallas, Shot to Protect One of the Family.

Dallas, Texas.—Intense excitement was caused in City Hall circles by a tragedy in which one of the best known municipal officials lost his life.

City Secretary S. A. Moore was shot through the heart and killed almost instantly by his son, Ernest Moore, who until recently was an assistant to his father. The tragedy took place in the family home.

For several days Secretary Moore had been under the influence of liquor. He became violent toward his family and threatened to kill one of his sons, who is about nineteen years old.

Moore was powerfully built and he seized the youth. Ernest, who is about twenty-two years old, fearing his brother would be killed, fired on his father, sending one bullet through his head. Ernest Moore is under nominal arrest.

Left Church For Wheat Field.

The burring of harvesting machines made music in a thousand Kansas wheat fields Sunday last, and 25,000 men and a number of women abandoned their accustomed places of worship to save the over-ripened wheat. Church services were abandoned in many rural districts. The people believed it right to utilize a perfect day for saving the wheat.

Favor Historical Sabbath.

The Conference of American Rabbis in Detroit, Mich., declared in favor of "maintaining the historical Sabbath as a fundamental institution of Judaism."

KILLED IN MINE DISASTER

Only Forty-six Men Rescued at Hanna, Wyo.

SCORES ARE BURIED ALIVE

An Explosion Blocks Exits and Entombs All Not Instantly Killed—Many of Those Rescued Unconscious—Special Train Bears Relief—Number of Dead Estimated at 234.

Hanna, Wyo.—Hanna was the scene of a terrible disaster when an explosion of fire damp in Mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal Company snuffed out the lives of 234 men, injured scores of others and caused the destruction of a vast amount of property.

The mine was not fired, as was stated in the earlier reports, but the explosion was terrific and completely shattered the timbers of the main shaft and numerous entrances, filling the workings with debris, and those of the miners that were not killed outright by the explosion were buried alive.

The explosion was heard for many miles around and attracted people from the adjoining settlements. Huge timbers and railroad iron were hurled 300 feet from the mouth of the shaft.

Superintendent E. S. Brooks and a large force of men began the work of removing the debris from the shaft that they might reach the entombed miners. Their progress into the mine was blocked by the foul gases and several times they were forced to return to the surface.

All day the rescuing party worked, the force being increased from time to time by the arrival of ranchmen and others from nearby settlements and by that of a relief train sent out from Rawlins, which arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 1 o'clock four men were taken out alive, and a half hour later they were followed by forty-two others. Many were unconscious and had to be carried from the workings.

Two hundred and eighty-two men went down into the mine at 7 o'clock a. m., and up to a late hour at night only forty-eight had been accounted for. Of this number two were dead.

Some of the miners who escaped say they saw twenty dead bodies in entry No. 17. They reported that many of the men were crazed by the explosion and ran hither and thither in the mine.

Many of these could have escaped, but they lay down, buried their faces in their hands and gave up the fight. Of the 234 dead about 175 were married and leave large families. About 100 were Finlanders, fifty were colored and the rest were Americans.

The Hanna mines are the best on the Union Pacific system, having been established in 1878. The town was named for Senator Mark Hanna, when he was a member of the Union Pacific Company. Mine No. 1 is practically a new property. It has twenty-six entries, fifteen miles of workings, and a main incline shaft of one and one-half miles in length.

The mine has been recognized as a dangerous property for some time on account of the large amount of gas, but the system of ventilation has been so good that an accident was not anticipated.

TEXAS OFFICIAL MURDERED.

State Controller Love Shot by Man He Had Discharged.

Austin, Texas.—Frenzied by supposed wrongs, W. G. Hill, a former attaché of the State Controller's office, entered the private office of Controller R. M. Love and shot him to death.

As Hill turned to flee he was intercepted by Chief Clerk Stevens of the department, and in the scuffle Hill's revolver was accidentally exploded. The bullet entered Hill's abdomen and he died three hours later.

Hill had been an employee of the office for ten years preceding Mr. Love's term. He was discharged by Mr. Love when the latter took charge, and it is presumed that this preyed on his mind until he went insane.

When Hill entered Mr. Love's office he spoke to him cheerfully, shook hands and handing him a letter to read, sat down at the invitation of the Controller.

No sooner had Mr. Love begun to read the letter than Hill sprang to his feet and fired two shots. Mr. Love screamed, dropped the letter, sprang half forward toward his assassin, then gasped and fell forward dead.

TO PROTECT PAPAL CONCLAVE.

Italian Government Preparing For the Death of Pope Leo.

Rome, Italy.—Although the health of the Pope is much improved, the Italian Government so as to be prepared for any eventuality has ordered two regiments in the provinces to be kept ready to come to Rome and reinforce the garrison in the city so that the authorities will have a sufficient force to maintain order and insure the liberty of the conclave should it become necessary to hold one.

If the Cardinals, as after the death of Pius IX., decide to meet at the Vatican the Government will surround the palace with a cordon of troops to prevent any attempt against the freedom of the conclave and also the removal of valuables from the Vatican during the interregnum, as was customary before 1870.

Irish Land Bill Advanced.

The British House of Commons advanced the Irish Land bill, accepting several clauses with little alteration.

The Family Tree.

Artificial limbs do not necessarily mar a family tree.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."

Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weakens or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.O. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 595

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES



CUTICURA OINTMENT

Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time

For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectually, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c. Soap, 25c. Deposits: London, 57 Charterhouse Bldg.; Paris, 4 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave.; New York, 107 N. 3rd St.; San Francisco, 107 N. 3rd St.; Chicago, 107 N. 3rd St.; Philadelphia, 107 N. 3rd St.; St. Louis, 107 N. 3rd St.; Cincinnati, 107 N. 3rd St.; Portland, 107 N. 3rd St.; Seattle, 107 N. 3rd St.; Tacoma, 107 N. 3rd St.; Vancouver, 107 N. 3rd St.; Portland, 107 N. 3rd St.; Seattle, 107 N. 3rd St.; Tacoma, 107 N. 3rd St.; Vancouver, 107 N. 3rd St.

Send for "The Cuticura Skin Book."

RIPANS

RIPAN'S Tabules

Doctors find A good prescription For mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

Do You Want Your Money TO EARN 7% INTEREST PER ANNUM?

Write me for particulars of a safe, secure investment paying seven per cent. on amounts of one hundred dollars or more. Bank references.

W. H. HOKE, York, Penna.

IOWA ON TARIFF REVISION

Republican Convention Adopts a Modified Cummins Plank.

APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT

The Governor Reiterates His Views in Accepting an Unanimous Renomination—The Tariff and Trust Plank in the Platform—Nation Congratulated on Present Prosperous Era—Ticket Named

Des Moines, Iowa.—The Republican State Convention nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Albert B. Cummins, of Des Moines; Lieutenant-Governor, John Herriott, of Atlantic; Treasurer, G. I. Gilbertson, of Storm Lake; member Supreme Bench, A. Bishop, of Des Moines; Railway Commissioner, D. A. Palmer, of Washington; Superintendent of Public Instruction, K. E. Riggs, of Sigourney.

The nominations of the convention were all made by acclamation, with the exception of that for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for which three ballots were necessary, and in which the dark horse won.

The platform contains a strong endorsement of President Roosevelt to succeed himself, recommends self-government in the Philippines so far as practicable; indirectly denounces mob violence, favors good roads and irrigation and denounces disfranchisement of the negro in Southern States.

Instead of specifically endorsing the "public utterances" of Governor Cummins, as the latter desired, the same resolution as passed last year was adopted. This indorses his administration and declares that his devotion to progressive principles of Republicanism inspires confidence in the wisdom and usefulness of his political leadership.

The tariff plank, which was originally drafted by Governor Cummins and altered after conferences with Senator Allison and others, follows:

"We reiterate our faith in the historic policy of protection. Under its influence our country, foremost in the bounties of nature, has become foremost in production. It has enabled labor to secure good wages and has induced capital to engage in production with a reasonable hope of fair reward. Its vindication is found in the history of its successes and the rapidity with which our national resources have been developed and our industrial independence secured, and we heartily renew our pledge to maintain it.

"Tariff rates enacted to carry this policy into effect should be just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to a foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism, and must from time to time be changed to meet the varying conditions incident to the progress of our industries and their changing relations to our foreign and domestic commerce. Duties that are too low should be increased and duties that are too high should be reduced.

"We believe that the large corporations commonly called 'trusts' should be so regulated and supervised, both in their organization and operation, that their evil tendencies may be checked and their evil practices prevented. In many instances they are efficient industrial instruments and the natural outcome of an inevitable process of economic evolution. We do not desire their destruction, but insist that they shall be so regulated and controlled as to prevent monopoly and promote competition, and in the fullest measure subserve and advance the public good.

"The patriotic and resolute course of the President of the United States in his recommendations to Congress upon this subject and upon the related subject of the further regulations of interstate commerce, commands our confidence and admiration, and the recent legislation of Congress in harmony with his recommendation meets our hearty approval."

In his speech of acceptance Governor Cummins declared that he stood for nothing radical, and that no more ardent protectionist lived than he, that he had never said anything contrary to this and never would, but that he believed the tariff should be revised from time to time to meet changed conditions and to prevent monopolies from taking advantage of them. He wanted it understood that he never said anything on the subject that he wished to recall and that he wished now to say it all over again.

TO FIGHT THE BEEF TRUST.

May Build a Million Dollar Plant at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Representatives of the United States Packing Company, organized under the laws of Colorado in October, 1902, to compete with the "Beef Trust," so-called, arrived in Kansas City to consider the question of establishing a million-dollar packing plant here. According to Charles F. Martin, Secretary of the company, \$1,750,000 has already been subscribed. James H. Peabody, Governor of Colorado, is President of the United States Packing Company.

John Dickey, General Manager of the new concern, said:

"We have the concern on a firm basis. Much of the \$1,750,000 secured is from small investors. Many of the wealthiest stockmen of the West and Southwest are in the concern. I have just returned from the East, where we have interested many of the small retailers and also labor unions. One labor union in the East subscribed for \$26,000 worth of stock. Thus we have with us the cattlemen, who produce the stock, and the retailers and the consumers."

GERMANY WON AUTO RACE

The International Contest in Ireland Free From Fatalities.

Jenatz, the Winner, Rode 368 1/2 Miles in Ten Hours and Fifteen Minutes—The Americans Not Placed.

Ballyshannon, Ireland.—Germany's representative, M. Jenatz, won the international auto race, beating out the most daring chauffeurs of America, England and France. Jenatz covered the 368 1/2 miles in ten hours and fifteen minutes, sometimes driving his machine at a rate of seventy miles an hour. He was fortunate in not having a mishap of any kind.

Rene De Knyff, one of the French representatives, got second place, although he crossed the finish line two minutes ahead of Jenatz, but in actual racing time the German won the race by three minutes. M. Gabriel, another of the French team, finished third.

Alexander Winton, L. P. Mooers and Percy Owen, the American representatives, did not finish. Winton was considered one of the most dangerous competitors, but he really was out of the race before he started. His machine went wrong, and he started forty minutes after his scheduled time. This practically put him out of the race.

Mooers, too, had trouble at the start. He got his machine running at top speed after going ten miles and was rapidly making up the time lost when his machine broke down at Athy, four hours after the start.

Foxhall Keene represented Germany in the race. He was well up with the leaders when he discovered that one of the axles of his machine was in danger of breaking, and he was compelled to drop out. He had covered 160 miles in four hours and twenty-six minutes, making the best time for the first tour of the course.

There were several accidents, but nothing of a serious nature. Stocks and Jarrott were in smash-ups and their cars wrecked. Jarrott smashed his machine turning a sharp corner. Stocks ran into a fence, but escaped with slight injuries. At first it was believed that Jarrott and his mate were badly injured, but it is said that a dislocated shoulder is the extent of his injuries.

Baron Decaturs, who was directly behind Jarrott, narrowly escaped colliding with the wreck. He slowed up to learn the extent of the damage and lost considerable time. He lost a few seconds more when he reached the grand stand, where he slowed down to tell of the accident.

The best time for one mile was made by Gabriel, when he cut loose after passing the stand the second time around, and ran a mile in fifty-five seconds. Gabriel and Rene De Knyff won the \$1000 team prize offered by Scott Montagu, M. P.

The course was in the form of a figure eight, the lower, or eastern circuit, having a circumference of about forty-six miles, and the upper or western circuit, fifty-eight miles. The journey consisted of three times around the entire figure and once around the western circuit, making a total of 368 1/2 miles.

The start and finish were at the intersection of the two parts of the eight, at a cross road corner just outside Ballyshannon. The course led through the towns of Killecullen, Kildare, Monasterevin, Ballbritas, Stradbally, Ballyman, Athy, Carow, Castle Dermot and Ballitore.

The cars during the race crossed the starting point seven times. The automobile club erected an enclosure at the cross roads, and one or more of the competitors were almost always in sight of the enclosure.

AN ASSISTANT FOR SCHWAB.

Believed He Will Soon Resign Presidency of Steel Trust.

New York City.—William E. Corey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, was appointed by the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation as assistant to President Schwab with full powers.

It was officially announced that Mr. Corey is to perform the active duties of the Presidency, and Wall Street takes this to mean the eventual retirement of Mr. Schwab as head of Mr. Morgan's billion dollar trust. Strong intimations to that effect were heard in financial circles.

A representative of Mr. Schwab gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Schwab will not resign the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Corey will be an assistant to Mr. Schwab, as he has been the last fifteen years, and will carry out Mr. Schwab's policies, relieving Mr. Schwab of a huge mass of detail. Mr. Schwab and Mr. Corey are old personal and business friends. Mr. Schwab selected Mr. Corey for this work. Mr. Schwab will take a vacation of a month or two in this country. He is not critically ill, but he simply needs rest."

POSTAL SERVICE DEEP IN DEBT.

Deficit For Last Year Increased Nearly \$2,000,000 Over 1902.

Washington, D. C.—The Postoffice Department failed by \$4,617,203 of meeting its expenses in the year ending June 30. The deficit for 1902 was \$2,961,170, the increase during the last year being attributed to the great extension of the rural delivery service, though the deficiency several weeks ago in that branch was fixed at \$227,000. The receipts for the year were \$134,268,600, the expenditure \$138,885,812.

Many Haitians Banished.

More than fifty Haitians have been sentenced to perpetual banishment.

THE HALF-YEAR RECORD

But 5628 Commercial Failures, the Smallest Since 1900.

Liabilities Also Less—This Remarkably Good Showing Due to Growing Conservatism Among Business Men.

New York City.—Despite the fact that the stock market is glutted with what J. Pierpont Morgan has termed "undigested securities," the half-yearly report of R. G. Dun & Co. shows that there have been remarkably few failures during the last six months. There were 5628 commercial failures, the smallest in any half year since 1900. This is considered, under the circumstances, to be a remarkably good showing.

Separating the half-year's failures into the three chief divisions, it is found that there occurred 1280 defaults in manufacturing, with a total loss of \$26,135,144, as compared with 1418 last year for \$24,940,020. Traders suspended to the number of 4038, against 4410 a year ago, and liabilities were \$30,544,443 against \$29,145,622. The third commercial sub-division, including brokers, transporters other than railways, and similar concerns, had 310 failures, with debts aggregating \$10,117,673, as compared with 305 in 1902, with liabilities of \$9,249,435. Banks and other fiduciary institutions suspended with indebtedness of \$6,495,716, compared with similar liabilities of \$16,797,763 last year. The report says:

"These statistics of commercial and financial mortality are most encouraging, for the events of the past six months were not such as to encourage expectation of a small number of insolvencies. Liquidation of securities averaging \$15 per share for the sixty active railways during the half year, followed a fall of about \$10 a share during the closing months of 1902, yet this shrinkage in the market value of stocks brought no such failures as would have occurred under similar circumstances in preceding years."

This showing the report says was due to the growing conservatism among business men.

BUREAU TRANSFERRED.

Important Branches of the Government Under Secretary Cortelyou.

Washington, D. C.—The transfer of the bureaus which are to be assembled under the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor to the new department took place. The transfer was attended by a pleasant ceremony in the office of Secretary Cortelyou. The chiefs of all the bureaus of the control of which passed to the new department gathered in the Secretary's office, and a number of others were present, including Secretary Moody. Secretary Cortelyou made a brief address on the objects and aims of the department, and there were several responses.

In addition to the bureaus of Corporations and Manufactures created by the new law the Department of Commerce embraces control of the following: The Census Bureau, formerly under control of the Interior Department; the Light-house Establishment, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the United States Shipping Commissioners, the National Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Statistics, from the Treasury Department; the Bureau of Labor, the Fish Commission and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, the latter being transferred from the State Department.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Net Balance \$10,600,000 Less Than It Was a Month Ago.

Washington, D. C.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued by the Treasury Department, shows that at the close of business June 30 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$925,011,637, which is a decrease of \$10,676,395 since June 1. Recapitulated, the debt stands: Interest bearing debt... \$914,541,410 Debt on which interest has ceased... 1,205,090 Debt bearing no interest... 393,659,412

Total debt... 1,309,405,912 The cash in the Treasury is thus classified: Gold reserve fund... \$150,000,000 Trust fund... 893,058,869 General fund... 164,768,202 In national bank depositories... 154,871,403

Total... \$1,362,698,474 Outstanding liabilities... 978,304,198 Leaving a cash balance of 384,394,275

MUST PROVE HE IS ALIVE.

Pension Seeker Confronted With Official Report of His Death.

Sullivan, Ind.—James Watson, a veteran of the Mexican war, residing here, is unable to prove to the Pension Department that he is alive. Watson served as a private throughout the Mexican war in Company G, First Illinois Infantry. Toward the close of the war he was taken seriously ill, and the surgeon pronounced his case a hopeless one. His Captain failed to give him a discharge, but gave him a certificate showing that he had served in the above company. Watson lost this by destruction of his home by fire in 1852.

A short time ago he applied for a pension, and was greatly surprised to learn from the War Department that he was reported dead. Watson believes that his Captain, relying on the statement of his surgeon that he could not live, reported him dead.

Free Medical Advice to Women.



Every sick and ailing woman,
Every young girl who suffers monthly,
Every woman who is approaching maternity,
Every woman who feels that life is a burden,
Every woman who has tried all other means to regain health without success,
Every woman who is going through that critical time—the change of life—is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., in regard to her trouble, and the most expert advice telling exactly how to obtain a CURE will be sent absolutely free of cost.

The one thing that qualifies a person to give advice on any subject is experience—experience creates knowledge.

No other person has so wide an experience with female ills nor such a record of success as Mrs. Pinkham has had.

Over a hundred thousand cases come before her each year. Some personally, others by mail. And this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day.

Twenty years of constant success—think of the knowledge thus gained! Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman with such an experience, especially when it is free.

Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter shows the result. There are actually thousands of such letters in Mrs. Pinkham's possession.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under doctors' treatment for female troubles for some time, but without any relief. They now tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, I cannot wear my clothes with any comfort. Womb is dreadfully swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor, given in your little book, accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—MRS. E. F. HAYES, 253 Dudley St. (Boston), Roxbury, Mass.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote to you describing my symptoms, and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully for several months, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, together with your advice, carefully followed, entirely expelled the tumor, and strengthened the whole system. I can walk miles now.

"Your Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors, or any female trouble, to write you for advice, and give it a faithful trial."—MRS. E. F. HAYES, 253 Dudley St. (Boston), Roxbury, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes will gladly answer any and all letters that may be addressed to her asking about her illness, and how Mrs. Pinkham helped her.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Bohemian "Home" Workers.

An industrial census of Bohemia shows that of its 2,006,000 population, 460,327 are engaged in manufactures, and of these 201,539 are women. Most of the work is done by hand and at home. The "home" workers live in the little villages, which stretch almost contiguously along the banks of mountain streams, and the women and girls, in great baskets slung on their backs, carry the raw and finished goods between home and factory over steep mountain paths, which in winter are covered with snow and ice.

As candy eaters and water drinkers Americans rank first.

Illiteracy Among Immigrants.

The educational test of immigrants shows illiteracy among the Scotch, Swedes and Norwegians to be one per cent.; among the English, Finns and Moravians, two per cent.; German, Swiss and French four per cent.; Japanese, five per cent.; Dutch, six per cent. The range of illiteracy among those coming from Southern Europe is from twelve per cent. among the Magyars to forty-nine per cent. among the Italians. The widespread impression that German schools are the most efficient seems to be groundless.

Shooting is the most popular method of suicide. N. Y.—28

Let this Coupon be your Messenger of Deliverance from Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Troubles.

It's the people who doubt and become cured while they doubt who praise Doan's Pills the highest. Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness. TAYLORSVILLE, MISS.—"I tried everything for a weak back and got no relief until I used Doan's Pills."

J. N. LEWIS.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

Happy Pills. CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS. 35c Johnson's. DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. E. M. GREEN'S SONS, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

The Mapleton Item

L. N. SWOPE, Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TODD.

Miss Belle French spent last week with friends at Cassville.

Miss Harriet Stapleton visited her cousin, Miss Lucy Brode, at Coalmont.

Mrs. Zetta McClain and son Furman, of Saxton, are visiting friends at this place.

Miss Adda Spangler, of Saltillo, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Cook.

Martin Forshey and wife, of Sarah, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crownover on Sabbath.

The members of the Grange of this place have added much to the appearance of their hall by applying a new coat of paint.

Charles Reed, our energetic blacksmith, who has been on the sick list for some time, is improving but is not able to resume work yet. We are glad to note he is improving.

The farmers have already been cutting their harvest and this will be a busy week if the weather be favorable, but the ground is rather wet and soft to be a success with the binder.

H. D. Taylor is having the inside of his dwelling house in Bagdad overhauled and rearranged so as to be more convenient to the occupants. The work is being done by Messrs. M. J. and A. C. Elias.

The picnic at the Grange hall on the Fourth did not quite come up to what was expected on account of the inclemency of the weather, but with that there was quite a crowd assembled and all appeared to enjoy themselves socially if they were prevented from proceeding with their program which had previously been arranged.

BEECH RUN.

Fine weather for young ducks. The corn is on the hop, while the oats are out of sight.

Alvin Decker has secured the help of a binder. His grain yield gives promise to surpass anything in this neighborhood.

Andrews has his new boiler and engine in position and is now ready for business. W. A. Shoop will deliver the wood and A. L. Querry will manufacture the staves.

Recent visitors here were C. W. Decker, James Hight and daughter, of Henderson township, James Clark and two sons, of Springfield township, Newton Brown and family, Mapleton, and George A. Bumgardner, of Lewistown.

Children's Day will be observed at the chapel on Sabbath evening next at seven o'clock. The programme will be rendered under the direction of Rev. Swayne. All are bid a hearty welcome to come out and hear the little ones.

Some of the dear people are criticizing our present school board for not giving more pay. The growlers, like the poor, are always with us. We believe our school board to be composed of men up to the average for intelligence, but it might be they made an error for many of our lives are made up of such. But there never was anything in a township wrangle; then why rock this one in the cradle of its infancy? Let the whispers of the back-biters and axe-grinders cease.

CASSVILLE.

Rain, rain. John Querry is attending the reunion at Gettysburg.

A little grandchild of Rev. Samuel McClain has been very ill.

Mrs. Chilcote and daughter, Miss Chloe, were visitors to our town on Saturday.

D. C. Wilson was brought home from his place of work very ill, but is now much improved.

A fine new fence has been erected about the residence of Mrs. S. A. Heaton, which is quite an improvement.

Those who attended the picnic at the Grange hall had the benefit of a heavy shower which interfered with the program.

A. J. Hendrson, one of our oldest citizens, has been very sick. Mrs. Maggie Hamilton, a daughter, was summoned. He is slightly better.

A number of our young people took in the sights on the Fourth at Huntingdon. They report a fine parade, excellent music and interesting sports.

LATTA GROVE.

Frank Stever made a flying trip to Altoona on the 4th.

The heavy rain of Sunday caused the

creek to rise and flood the meadow grass, thus spoiling a large quantity of hay.

J. E. Querry is cutting Frank Wright's wheat with the binder.

J. Quincy Dell is still employed at the new sand works at Mapleton.

A number of our citizens transacted business in Huntingdon on Monday.

Henry Stever is home this week from Huntingdon assisting in cutting grain.

At this writing Jack Dell is the only person reported to be done cutting grain.

Mrs. John H. Crownover spent the 4th of July with her sister at McConnellsburg.

A Deep Hole.

The wonders of deep-sea sounding are well described in "Leslie's Monthly" in an article upon the work of the U. S. S. Albatross in the Pacific ocean. Thus they fathomed the deepest hole of all:

The soundings made in the Moser Basin and in Tonga-Kermadec Deep, were accompanied by great excitement. It was on a beautifully clear day, the 20th of February, that the Albatross approached within a little more than one hundred miles of Guam. The vessel lay to, and preparations were made for one of the frequent soundings. At length the silence was broken by a brief order and the tinkling of a bell. Slowly the machinery of the engine began to work and slowly the tough wire rope began to sink beneath the water. Foot by foot, fathom by fathom, it slid from the ship. One thousand, two thousand three and then four thousand fathoms disappeared. The record was passed. Five miles of rope!

It was an anxious moment, for the strain caused by the immense length and weight of the wire rope on the machinery was tremendous. But everything held firm; and at length, when the mark recorded 4,813 fathoms, or 28,878 feet, practically the height of Mount Everest, bottom was touched. It was an added triumph for American geographical science.

Mr. Folk's Message.

Mr. Folk, the young Missouri attorney who has become famous for his zeal in punishing the St. Louis "hoodlars," was asked by a reporter for the *Christian Endeavor World* what special message he had for the young men of the country.

"They should," he said, "cultivate honesty and sincerity in every word and act. Young people often feel that it makes no difference how they act while young, but it does make a great deal of difference. It gives a man strength and confidence to know that his record has been kept clean from his youth up."

It is known to the friends of Mr. Folk that he never could have accomplished what he has done if he had not himself had a clean record. His enemies sent detectives back on his path to find some crookedness or immorality which they could use to deter him from his work of prosecution, but they were unable to find anything they could use for that purpose. Here is a lesson that the young men of the country would do well to take to heart. He who would be strong in resisting public evils must see to it that his own personal and private record is pure.

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continuously," writes F. A. Gullede, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." Equally good for burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

State School Appropriation.

The school appropriation as apportioned to the several townships in Huntingdon county for the fiscal year is as follows:

Alexandria.....	\$ 525 57
Barree.....	675 35
Brady.....	962 43
Broad Top City.....	240 72
Carbon.....	1,343 08
Cass.....	760 86
Cassville.....	179 20
Clay.....	1,018 06
Coalmont.....	232 11
Cromwell.....	1,387 76
Dublin.....	1,215 75
Dudley.....	357 14
Franklin.....	850 07
Henderson.....	902 46
Hopewell.....	763 10
Huntingdon.....	5,701 90
Jackson.....	1,564 15
Juniata.....	597 81
Lincoln.....	710 96
Logan.....	573 99
Mapleton.....	661 93
Marklesburg.....	301 16
Miller.....	458 76
Morris.....	459 96
Mount Union.....	1,167 01
Oneida.....	451 49
Orbisonia.....	663 57
Penn.....	1,152 10
Petersburg.....	610 00
Porter.....	855 65
Rockhill.....	583 29
Saltillo.....	477 58
Shade Gap.....	182 65
Shirley.....	1,642 04
Shirleysburg.....	281 56
Smithfield.....	466 83
Springfield.....	597 15
Spruce Creek.....	546 15
Three Springs.....	217 05
Tell.....	1,108 24
Ted.....	1,025 74
Union.....	953 16
Walker.....	653 08
Warriorsmark.....	1,645 63
West.....	741 74
Total.....	\$38,776 00

The Boys that Get Ahead.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, tells the following stories:

"I knew an old man in Pennsylvania once, the head of a great manufacturing concern, who went to his foreman and asked him to recommend one of the boys there for a superior position which was vacant. The foreman said that all the boys were good. 'But there must be one better than the others,' said the employer. 'It is now five o'clock, quitting time. Tell all the boys to work until six o'clock.'"

"The ten boys went to work willingly enough, but as the clock pointed near six, nine of the boys began to cast glances at it. The tenth boy was too busy to look at the clock, and he got the promotion. That boy now controls an establishment working thirty thousand men."

"Eighteen years ago there was a fifteen-year-old boy employed in carrying drinking water to the men in a steel works. He did his work so well, however, and always had such cool water and was so diligent in looking after the men's wants that he attracted the attention of the workmen. A little later an office boy was needed, and this boy was remembered and rewarded with the job. There he pursued the same policy, and in five years a superintendent's assistant was needed. He was given the place. A little later he became manager, then superintendent, and now he is the president of the Carnegie Steel Company, employing sixty thousand men. That water boy is now President Cory."

"I know of another fifteen-year-old boy who was in a manual training school established by me at Homestead, Pa., fifteen years ago. One night after all the other boys had left one of the officials found him experimenting with an electric machine. He gave all his spare time to this machine, and his perseverance attracted the attention of his teachers, and he was given an opportunity to go into the works with which the school was connected. There he pursued the same policy of concentration. He became in time assistant manager."

"A few months ago I went to the works and calling all the heads of the works together I unfolded a great project and asked who was the man to be intrusted with it. To a man they all pointed to this former boy in the training school, and he was intrusted with the place, and is now making a name for himself by doing what he had to do a little better than the others. This man is A. L. Dinkey, now general superintendent of the Homestead Steel Works."

FOR SALE—16 Buff Leghorn Roosters and 4 White Plymouth Rocks (thoroughbreds) at \$1.25 each. C. V. STEVENS, Three Springs, Pa. 7-1-4t

FOR COPPER KETTLES, all sizes, and of best make and material at lowest prices, call on or address K. W. MIERLEY, Agent, Page, Pa. 6-17-2mos

WANTED—2,000 CORDS WOOD.

I will pay the following prices for paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot, Pa.:

Linn, poplar and cucumber, \$6.00
Hard Woods.
Gum, elm, ash, sugar, maple, beech, birch, and button wood (mixed) 4.50
Jack and yellow pine, 4.00
Locust, sawed in 4 ft. billets, 4.00

All wood to be delivered during the year 1903.

Prompt cash payments made the 20th of each month for all wood shipped the month previous. B. F. BAKER.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.
Capital, \$25,000. Surplus, \$2,500.

Officers:
A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:
A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

Our Great Guarantee: Satisfaction or Money Back.

Suits that Satisfy

It's an old saying, "You can't satisfy everybody." Yet we've proved the impossible. Our smart Tailor-made Suits never fail to satisfy in style and fit and wear. We'd be glad to have YOU put them to the test of YOUR service.

The hand of the expert tailor is plain in the wide concave shoulders and snug setting collars which are the despair of the average tailor. Better fitting suits can not be bought at any price.

Ample choice of the season's smartest patterns is here—fancy chevots and worsteds, fast color blue serges and gray clay worsteds—

\$10 TO \$18.

Outing Suits of homespun, flannel and wool crash, ready when Summer says the word—

\$3.50 TO \$10.00.

Everything else but shoes to go with our smart suits—Straws and Panamas, Negligee Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear and Fancy Hosiery.

J. G. ISENBERG & SON,

Always Reliable.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.
K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, E. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and John White.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.
Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.
OFFICERS:
JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
J. G. Gillam, L. M. Hagerty, C. R. McCarthy, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh.
Discount Day—Wednesday.
We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,
509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANESTHETICS administered.
Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS,
Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,
PENSION ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

\$1 a Year.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

"You can fool all the people sometimes; you can fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Our trade is constantly increasing, and the reason is the people know that we never fool them. They know that

Our Goods are Right and Our Prices Right

If you are in need of Good Red Brick, we can furnish them in any quantity from 100 to a car load.

We have them on hand now.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 8, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.
	P.M.	Night	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York:					
W. 23d St. Sta.	7.55	12.10		8.55	5.55
Desb't St. Sta.	8.00	12.15		9.00	6.00
Cort'd St. Sta.	8.00	12.15		9.00	6.00
Philadelphia	11.20	4.25	7.10	8.40	11.40
Washington	10.40			7.50	10.50
Baltimore	11.55	4.44		8.52	12.00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2.50	8.00	11.45	3.10	5.00	11.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59		5.12	
Marysville	13.04	8.17	12.04		5.17	
Duncannon	13.18	8.35	12.16		5.35	
Newport	13.40	8.55	12.37		5.55	
Millerstown		9.14	12.55		6.12	
Thom'st'n		9.25	13.06		6.22	
Port Royal	14.13	9.43	13.07		6.39	
Mifflin		9.48	13.11		6.42	
Lewistown	15.40	10.14	13.30		6.50	
McVeytown	15.02	10.39	13.55		7.02	
N. Hamilton	15.11	10.47	14.04		7.10	
Mt. Union	15.27	11.07	14.20		7.26	
Mapleton	15.33	11.13	14.24		7.32	
Huntingdon	5.50	11.32	2.29	2.01	5.44	8.23
Petersburg	10.07	11.47	2.43		8.37	
Birm'gham	16.35	12.13	3.07		8.59	
Tyrone		12.42	3.20		9.05	
Bellwood	7.07	12.41	3.25		9.05	
Altoona	7.30	1.00	3.45		9.20	2.20
Pittsburg	7.50	1.10	3.55		9.40	2.30

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"G" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.40 a. m., 12.55, 7.15, and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Pittsburg		3.00	3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona		5.00	6.25	7.05	11.45	1.45	5.55
Bellwood	13.12		7.20	11.55		5.59	9.05
Tyrone	5.24		6.47	7.37	12.00		6.27
Birm'gham	13.28		7.43	12.10		6.32	9.38
Petersburg	13.46		8.07		2.46	16.56	
Huntingdon	5.57	7.17	8.20	12.37		3.00	10.12
Mapleton	16.11		8.36		3.18	7.24	
Mt. Union	16.17		8.42	12.56		3.25	7.30
N. Hamilton	16.22		8.46		3.32	7.34	
McVeytown	6.40		9.06	11.16		3.53	7.51
Lewistown	7.00	18.05	9.27	1.35		4.18	8.10
Mifflin	7.22		9.48	1.52		4.42	8.30
Port Royal	7.27		9.52		4.48	8.34	
Thom'st'n	7.42		10.08		5.07	8.48	
Millerstown	7.51		10.18		5.17	8.57	
Newport	8.00		10.28		5.29	9.05	
Duncannon	8.27		10.52		5.57	9.29	
Marysville	8.44		11.07		6.15	9.43	
Rockville	8.48		11.12		6.22	9.48	
Harrisburg	9.00	9.30	11.25	3.10	6.35	10.00	1.00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore		12.10	3.11	6.00	9.45	2.20
Washington		1.15	4.10	7.15	10.55	3.45
Philadelphia	14.13	12.17	3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25

New York:

Desb't St. 2.03 2.53 5.53 9.30 3.53 7.13

Cort'd St. 2.03 2.53 5.53 9.30 3.53 7.13

W. 23d St. 2.15 3.00 6.00 9.40 4.15 7.15

P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. A.M. A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily. Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily. Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "d" stops to let off passengers from Harrisburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"N" stops only on signal or notice to conductor to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and points east and south of Harrisburg.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"h" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 6.10 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4.50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.20 a. m., 3.25 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.20 a. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scottdale 7.40 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 25, 1903.

	Mail	Mail	Irreg.	Irreg.
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
ROBERTSDALE				
Cook's	6.07	12.40	7.43	4.35
Cole's	6.19	12.52	7.55	4.45
Saltillo	6.36	1.04	8.07	4.57
Three Springs	6.59	1.32	8.35	5.19
*Fogus	7.05	1.40	8.43	5.27
*Rockhill	7.17	1.52	8.55	5.39
*Shirley	7.32	2.05	9.10	5.51
*Augh Mills	7.47	2.22		
*Mount Union	7.57	2.31		
	8.20	2.53		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

	Mail	Mail	Irreg.	Irreg.
	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
MOUNT UNION				
*Augh Mills	9.00	3.50		
*Shirley	9.16	4.05		
*Rockhill	9.25	4.13		
*Fogus	9.45	4.33	5.40	2.10
*Three Springs	9.57	4.47	5.52	2.20
Saltillo	10.10	5.00	6.05	2.30
Cole's	10.19	5.19	6.05	2.37
Cook's	10.49	5.49	6.35	3.07
*Rockhill	11.04	6.01	6.48	3.19
ROBERTSDALE	11.19	6.13	7.00	3.31
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST EAST

Irreg. Mail Irreg. Mail

No. 12 No. 10 No. 9 No. 11

p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m.

5.35 7.20 L. Rockhill A 25 4.40

5.35 7.13 *Blacklog 25 4.40

5.20 7.05 *Cedar Rock 6.40 4.55

5.16 7.01 *Locke Valley 6.44 4.59

5.10 6.55 *Shade Gap 6.50 5.05

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—A good Brick House

with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situated in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard home-stand. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

EXCURSIONS TO ATLANTIC CITY

And other Atlantic Coast Resorts via Pennsylvania Railroad.

July 16 and 30, August 13 and 27, and September 10 are the dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1903 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within sixteen days, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, at 8.35 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia, and use regular train the next day from Market Street Wharf.

A stop-over of within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia on returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with Agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip.

Tickets will be sold from stations at the rates named below:—

	RATE.	Tickets good only in Pull. Cars Coaches.	Tickets good in Pull. Cars with regular Pull. Tickets.	P. M.
Altoona	\$8.00		\$10.00	12.35
Bellwood	8.00		10.00	12.46
Tyrone	7.65		9.65	12.56
Huntingdon	7.10		9.10	1.26
Mt. Union	6.75		8.75	a 1.44
Lewistown	6.00		8.00	2.20
Mifflin	5.65		7.65	a 2.37
Newport	5.00		7.00	a 3.09
Duncannon	4.60		6.60	a 3.27
Philadelphia	Ar.			6.25
Atlantic City				8.35

"a" Stops on notice to agent to take on passengers for seashore points only.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.50 and 9.00 P. M. from all stations at which these trains stop, and from stations from which regular connection with them is made, and at the higher rate only on train leaving at 10.00 P. M. Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City on the 10.00 P. M. train, and to Philadelphia on the 4.50 and 9.00 P. M. trains.

Returning, coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited and the Chicago Limited and the St. Louis Limited.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. 7-8-2t

The Making of a Man.

One thing that goes into the making of the true man is purity. Brobert E. Speer says:

"There can be no such thing as an impure gentleman. The words contradict each other. A gentleman must be pure. He need not have fine clothes. He may be of lowly birth. He may have had few advantages. But he must be pure. And if he has all outward grace and gift and be inwardly unclean, though he may call himself a gentleman, he is a liar and a lie."

"Christ came to make men pure. The men whom he desired were to separate themselves from all questionable things, and 'to touch no unclean thing.' The very mention of uncleanness was to be blotted out of their conversation (Eph. 5. 3). Even as he was stainless, without defect or flaw, he would have every man stainless too."

"Now, the world is full of contaminating things. And as Jesus pointed out, each man has in his own heart a fountain out of which corrupt things come and corrupt the life. How can we become pure? 'The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanse us.' 'He that hath this hope' (of Christ's coming and our being like him) 'in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure.' 'Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word.'"

"And how can we keep pure? He alone who can make us clean can keep us so, but we have our part to do in hating all uncleanness, shrinking from every spot, thinking pure thoughts, cherishing pure and noble friendships, speaking sweet and true words, and remembering constantly Jesus Christ, who was pure and undefiled—the kind of men we wish to be."

"Purity is a mark of manliness. It is a sign of strength, of courage, of conquest. Impurity is a mark of cowardice, of weakness, of low taste. It not only shuts those whom it soils out of the fellowship of all true men; it also bars against them the doors of the heavenly fellowship."

"Beyond our sight a city foursquare lieth Above the mists and fogs and clouds of earth, And none but souls that Jesus purifieth Can taste its joys or hear its holy mirth."

NOTICE.—The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and place specified in the following list, for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1903:

Thursday, July 9—Morris township at Water Street, 7 to 10 forenoon; Porter township and Alexandria borough at Alexandria, 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Friday, July 10—Logan township and Petersburg at Petersburg, until 7 p. m.

Saturday, July 11—Henderson township at the Treasurer's office.

Monday, July 13—West township at Wilkeson, forenoon; Barre township at Sausburg, afternoon.

Tuesday, July 14—Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace, forenoon from 7.30 to 10.00; McAlevy's Fort 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Wednesday, July 15—Miller township at Cornproparts Mills from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.; Oneida township at Oneida, afternoon from 1 to 3.

Thursday, July 16—Hopewell township at Beaver station 10 to 11 a. m.; Lincoln township, afternoon at Entriken.

Friday, July 17—Marklesburg borough and part of Penn township at Marklesburg station, forenoon till 11 o'clock; afternoon, Grafton and part of Penn township at Grafton.

Saturday, July 18—Walker township at McConnellstown, forenoon.

Monday, July 20—Puttstown and part of Hopewell township at Puttstown, forenoon; at Coalmont from 3 p. m.

Tuesday, July 21—Dudley and part of Carbon township at Dudley, forenoon; Broad Top and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City, afternoon till 6 o'clock.

Wednesday, July 22—Tod township at Trough Creek P. O. till 1 p. m.; Todd P. O. from 2 till 6 p. m.

Thursday, July 23—Cass township and Cassville at Cassville.

Friday, July 24—Part of Union township at Calvin; Mill Creek and Brady township at Mill Creek, afternoon.

Saturday, July 25—Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.

Monday, July 27—Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton, Wright & Dell's store.

Tuesday, July 28—Mt. Union and part of Shirley township at Mt. Union, Beers hotel.

Wednesday, July 29—Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale.

Thursday, July 30—Saltillo and part of Clay township at Saltillo, forenoon; Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs, afternoon.

Friday, July 31—Springfield township at Madenville from 8 to 11 a. m.; Meadow Gap, afternoon 1 to 4.

Saturday, August 1—Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill, Markle house.

Tuesday, August 4—Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleyburg, Kirkpatrick's hotel.

Wednesday, August 5—Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon until 3.30.

Thursday, August 6—Dublin township, Neelytown forenoon 8 to 9 o'clock; Appleby's store 10 to 12 o'clock; Shade Gap, afternoon 2 to 5 o'clock.

Friday, August 7—Orbisonia and part of Cromwell at Orbisonia.

Saturday, August 8—Juniata township at Treasurer's office.

Monday, August 10—Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.

Tuesday, August 11—Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.

Wednesday, August 12—Huntingdon 3d ward at Treasurer's office.

Thursday, August 13—Huntingdon 4th ward at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1903, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year are based on 6 1/2 mills tax for current expenses of county and 1 1/2 mills tax for payment of county debt, total 8 mills. W. H. CHILCOTE, County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 1, 1903.

Nothing has ever equalled it. Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery

For CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS.

A Perfect Cure For All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

Advertise in the ITEM.

To the Good People

Of Mapleton and Vicinity.

I want to say that the Heidel Furniture Co. having dissolved, I have purchased the entire stock, leases and accounts of the same and will continue the sale of

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets

and a full line of general merchandise at the same place.

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and many other goods sold on the installment plan, or for cash as may suit the purchaser. A call to see our goods is solicited.

T. A. APPLEBY,

Water Street,

</

THE THISTLE BLOSSOM.

The following beautiful tribute to the national emblem of Auld Scotland is from the pen of Emeline S. Smith, one of those gifted writers whose charming verses often graced the pages of our American magazines over 50 years ago, says the Scottish American:

In a beautiful meadow, daintily spread
With clover blossoms, white and red,
And sweet with flowers of varied hue,
An ugly thistle flourish'd too—
Loftily, there,
In the soft summer air,
Uprose its rude form o'er the fragrant and fair.

Many a golden butterfly
Came, like a sunbeam, hovering nigh,
And one, the brightest of all his race,
Folded his wings in that perilous place.
Why did he go,
This gaily dressed beau,
To a flower that was armed like a deadly foe?

A little ground-sparrow, flitting near,
Sang aloud in the butterfly's ear,
And kindly warned him to hasten away—
Weaving these words in his tuneless lay—
"Foolish one, flee!
Or soon you will be
Pierced thro' by those countless thorns you see."

Beau-Butterfly never heeded the song—
For so fickle a wooer his courtship was long;
And the very moment he took his flight,
A honey bee came, with a hum of delight,
And, hiding his head
In that thorn-guarded bed
Forgot the rich clover all around him spread.

The sparrow sang in a louder strain
His friendly song of warning again;
But, though its notes were breathed so near,
The bee was too busy to heed or hear—
With thirsting lip
He continued to sip,
Till heavy with wealth was his golden hip.

Ah, the butterfly knew, and so did the bee,
Not all sweet flowers are fairest to see;
And though the thistle was homely and rough,
Yet the heart of its blossom had honey enough—
Honey to spare—
Some for the air,
And plenty for fly and bee to share.

How oft is it thus, in the bowers of earth,
With human blossoms of lowly birth;
Their garb may be rude, and their forms uncouth,
Yet their spirits enshrine the sweetness of truth—

When such you spy,
Oh pass them not by
With haughty step and averted eye,
But pause to speak in a kindly strain,
A recompense sweet you will surely gain.

HOW HE CAME INTO HIS KINGDOM.

When Horace Leonard told his only son to "go West, young man, go West," he felt like adding the rest of the formula, "and grow up with the country," for Adrian Leonard had not yet grown up in the sense of being either mature in judgment or personality. His father was broad-shouldered and athletic, but Adrian's shoulders sloped like a pair of shears. His complexion was fair as a girl's and his brown hair curled in rings over a well-poised, shapely head.

"You ought to have been a girl," his father would say in derision, "as a girl you might have been a success."

"But I am only a boy," Adrian would answer sweetly, exasperating his father still more by his ready acquiescence in the inevitable.

"And you will be a boy all your life," Mr. Leonard would respond with too evident disdain of such a specimen of adolescence.

Then Adrian evolved the popular idea that a toughening process would develop a higher type of manhood, and he became a weak roysterer. He refused to work or to make any practical use of a fairly good education, and spent his allowance in princely prodigality. Then his father tightened the purse strings, read the boy a lecture, in which he recounted all the disagreeable truths he knew, sent him west and washed his hands of him, in spite of the pleadings of Adrian's mother that he would give him one more trial.

Adrian Leonard traveled three days and nights due west, when his money began to give out, and he found himself nearly destitute in the depot of a small town, where people looked so much like those he had left back in the east that he felt at home, especially as neither cowboys nor buffalos were running wild in the streets. Leaving his trunk to be called for, he took a stroll through the streets, past hotels and pretentious stores, looking for a cheap boarding place and getting an idea of how the land lay. The grime of dust and travel had improved him already. He looked more manly in the cheap business suit in which he was beginning the world than in his university togs, and he no longer talked with a drawl, the saving grace of poverty making itself visible.

Climbing a picturesque hill of this prairie town he saw a carriage load of people coming down. Some gay summer girls were laughing and talking, and looked at him prettily as he lifted his hat. Only one bowed in recognition of the courtesy, and she neither laughed nor looked amused. She was driving and the sun was shining in her eyes, and Adrian thought her as handsome as any eastern belle he had ever seen.

"She probably took me for a tramp," he said to himself, but something he

saw in her face strengthened and encouraged him.

At the top of the hill stood a large frame building with many windows. In one of these was a sign.

BOY WANTED.

Must Come Well Recommended.

Adrian stopped and read it, then entered the place. It happened to be a candy factory, and it employed a hundred girls. To Adrian's embarrassed eyes they counted double that number. He had climbed to the top floor where they worked in the big room, and they all stared at him. He addressed one who seemed to be forewoman.

"You advertise in the window for a boy!"

The girl laughed, then said to the one nearest her: "Tell the boss there's a boy here." Then to Adrian: "Have you brought references from your last place?"

"I will answer those questions to the right person," he answered with a grave dignity which had a good effect on the girls. They stopped giggling and staring to resume their work.

Adrian was both surprised and pleased when he saw in the "boss" a young man of his own age, who in his turn asked where was the "boy," and on Adrian's application for the place took him off at once to the board den he called his office. There, with the freemasonry of youth and comradeship, the two exchanged confidences, and the boss of the candy factory said:

"It really seems quite providential the way you drifted in here. I have a chance to go railroading, and as soon as you master the situation you can have my place. It's a windfall for us both."

"What am I to learn?" asked Adrian with some anxiety.

"To pay the girls and keep their time. The candy boilers are in another building and have a foreman. It isn't too easy to make all those young things mind and keep their good will, but you must be firm and dignified as a parson. The man who owns the business is an eastern man, and you must make your report every week to him. His family spend their summers here, and his daughter, with some of her friends, was here just before you came."

"Oh, was she driving?" asked Adrian. "Yes. Then you have seen her? Isn't she a picture? I tell you, the girls up her adore her. Mabelle Graham, that's her name, but she's Miss Graham to us. Sweet as she looks, she stands up off—it's a way she has."

A month later Adrian Leonard was boss of the Albion candy factory, and the novelty of the position held him like a charm. Something else held him. He knew the lady of his dreams to whom he had lifted his hat on that first day of his new life, and he had hung his head in shame when she had asked him what he had accomplished in his first quarter-century of existence. But he had honestly told her of his wasted opportunities, laying the blame where it belonged—on himself.

When young Ford, the former boss of the candy factory, gave his position over to Leonard he had also given him some good advice.

"Buy a dog and gun and keep out in the open. No Princeton graduate should have muscles as soft as yours. Expand, man, expand. The air of the west is a wonderful tonic."

He had followed Ford's advice and gained fifteen pounds. His work as superintendent of the factory gave satisfaction to his employer and to himself, but he looked forward to the higher position promised by Ford, to which this present one was a stepping stone. He sent letters home with the stamp of the candy firm on the paper. His father suggested the use of blank envelopes in future.

"No," he wrote back, "I am not ashamed of a business that has made a man of me, if my friends are they must drop me, that's all." That was his first step toward the higher life.

And one morning a few months later he received the coveted intelligence that a position in railroad service was to be offered him. He sat with Ford's cheerful letter in his hand, and, looking over the great floor of the factory where the neat, smiling girls were attentively pursuing their work, he wondered if he was sorry to leave them. They had become his royal subjects, and she, Mabelle Graham, was his friend. But for her sake he wanted to accomplish something heroic and there was more chance in railroad life.

Still looking at the letter he noticed how hot and yellow the glare of the sun had become, and wondered what the crackling sound overhead meant. Then he sprang to his feet.

"Girls!" he called in a firm voice, "there's a circus coming into town—you can hear the band. Take a half hour and hurry out to see it. Don't wait for wraps. Go, go!"

His voice was breaking. But it was true, a circus was passing, and his quick wit had seized the opportunity. He had never joked with the girls and had demanded absolute obedience, and wondering perhaps at the unusual privilege accorded them, they hurried out, their young feet tripping merrily down the long staircases keeping time to the merry music on the street. Adrian saw that the last one was clear of the building, then he followed them,

but too late. The roof that had been blazing over their unconscious heads fell in, burying him beneath. Loving hands soon rescued him, but mutilated, burned beyond hope of recovery.

He lived long enough to say to her as she bandaged his sightless eyes and dropped soothing tears on his pallid face, while whispering words of hope and comfort:

"It is better so. Tell them—at home—that if I lived like a boy, I died like a man. Keep me near you—always."

And that was how he came into his kingdom.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

THE ART OF THE SHORT STORY.

Its Supreme Advantage Over the Long Novel.

While the novel has its own proper place, of course, it may well be contended, says a writer in Sunset Magazine, that the short story is the true form of prose fiction as an art; it being the only form which may be read through directly without a considerable pause intervening to break the continuity of the impression. And even if, as it may be urged, one were to read a novel through without stopping, the work itself, if long, is necessarily broken into a string of episodes. Thus the short story has, what the novel cannot have, "totality." Great conciseness, which is frequently lacking in the novel, is the prime virtue in the short story; so it may be urged that even as a form in which the future novelist shall serve his apprenticeship, the short story is enormously important.

In American and France the short story is a permanent institution. As to the quality of those produced by the Americans, one has but to pick up a copy of any of our better magazines to discover what careful work is bestowed upon them, and to be convinced of their general excellence. The whole trend of French thought being toward compression in expression, that language is especially fitted for this form, and one cannot do better than to take as a subject for study in construction such as master as Maupassant, for instance.

A Remarkable Canary.

Mr. George Henschel of Kensington, London, gives the following apparently trustworthy account of a very remarkable musical performance by a canary.

"My sister," Professor Grosse of Brunswick, possesses an old bullfinch which pipes, among other tunes, 'God Save the King' beautifully, even embellishing it now and then with some charming little grace notes. For some time he was the only bird in the house, until about a year ago my sister received the present of a canary bird, a lovely but untrained songster, singing, as they say in Germany, 'as his beak was grown.'

"The cages containing the two birds stood in two adjoining rooms. At first one of the birds would be silent when the other was singing. Gradually, however, the young canary bird commenced to imitate the tune of the bullfinch, trying more and more of it at a time, until after nearly a year's study he had completely mastered it, and could pipe it quite independently by himself. As I said before, this in a canary bird, though a rare accomplishment, is nothing very extraordinary or unheard of. Now, however, I come to my point. What I am going to relate seems to me so wonderful that I should consider it absolutely incredible had I not, with my own ears heard it, not once, but dozens of times within the few days of my visit. When the bullfinch, as sometimes happened, would after the first half of the tune, stop a little longer than the rhythm of the melody warranted, the canary would take up the tune where the bullfinch had stopped and properly finish it."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Making Hay.

This is the picture season and many of the minor men are holding more or less successful little shows in the galleries of the dealers. One of these is exceptionally lucky. A friend who dropped in to the gallery noticed that every single one of the pictures had the sale mark upon it. He congratulated the artist on his good fortune. "They are all sold to the same man," replied the artist in a whisper. "Well, I suppose you are hard at work now, following it up," suggested the friend. "I'm doing all I can before he comes out of the asylum," said the artist.—London Chronicle.

Russianizing the German Army.

The German Emperor has ordered that throughout the German army the tunic is to be replaced by the Russian blouse in gray cloth. This order excepts the army in Bavaria, which, by the treaty of Versailles, keeps its autonomy.

His Bad Attack.

When a young man gets rid of the idea that he can write poetry he has a bad attack of going in for a public career.—New York Press.

A horse always gets up on its forelegs first and a cow directly opposite.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Light on a Murder Mystery.

A year ago George Gurgees, a forger, was shot to death in his home near Hastings. His wife said that she had sent her husband to investigate a noise in an adjoining room, and that he found a man there who shot him and beat his head with a smoothing iron. A boarder named Marosky, the only other person in the house, said he was sleeping at the time and did not hear the shots. A few days ago the revolver from which the fatal shots were fired was found in an out-building, five chambers being empty. It was then remembered that the wife of the murdered man and Marosky had left the place within a few days of each other, the wife saying she was going to make her home with relatives in New York State. The police believe that a woman's hand did the murder.

Brutally Murdered With an Axe.

Henry Sauerwald, aged forty years, a laborer employed on the farm of Albert Willishouse, near Castle Shannon, was found dead in the house of his employer. His skull had been crushed in with an axe, which lay near by, and his body was badly mutilated. The room presented the appearance of a fierce struggle and the furniture and floor were covered with blood. Willishouse was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. It is alleged that the two quarreled the previous night, and that Mrs. Willishouse, who, it is said, was the cause of the altercation, was compelled to leave the house.

Dogs Battle With Blacksnake.

While at work in the hay field on his father's farm at Pleasant Hill, George Bentley, a boy, disturbed a large blacksnake, which coiled itself tightly around his leg. Two dogs, a shepherd and a black-and-tan, ran to the assistance of their young master. The black-and-tan led the attack, and, while the shepherd was looking for an opening, sprang at the reptile. For a short time both dogs were in a fierce battle with the snake, which was still coiled about the boy's leg. The snake finally fell to the ground, where the dogs tore it to pieces.

Killed by Bursting Wheel.

Mahlon Heller, of Reading, a machinist, was instantly killed, and Leonard Caum, an apprentice, and John Keil, a machinist, were injured by the bursting of an emery wheel in the machine shop at the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse at Harrisburg. Heller's head was almost completely severed from his body by a large fragment from the wheel, which struck him squarely in the face. Caum was injured about the head, and Keil's left leg was lacerated.

No Laborers Left For Farmers.

York County farmers are greatly worried by lack of help. Within the trolley radius most of the laborers who formerly worked on the farms now have steady employment in York, and in the Windsor and Chanceford sections, in the lower end of the county, the usual supply of farm help is now engaged in working on the new railroad the Pennsylvania is building on the Lancaster side of the Susquehanna River.

State Treasury at End of June.

State Treasurer Harris reports that at the close of business for June he has \$10,503,256.89 in the general fund and that collections have been rather slow in the past three months. The receipts and expenditures for June just about balanced—receipts, \$1,265,800; expenditures, \$1,265,500. July will witness the collection of heavy sums, as the big corporations are expected to settle.

Wild Panic at a Circus.

Two thousand men, women and children became panic-stricken in the tent of the Jentry Brothers' circus at Williamsport during a terrific rain and thunderstorm. A part of the tent blew over and the people fled toward the doors. Nobody was seriously hurt, though the wildest scene imaginable was witnessed for ten minutes.

Little Girl Plays the Heroine.

During a heavy rain at Williamsport four-year-old Freddy Thomas wandered from home and was swept into a sewer inlet by a flood. His eight-year-old sister, Helen, caught him by the hair just as he was disappearing into the sewer and held him until help came.

Mowed His Son's Foot Off.

While George Bortz, residing at Sigmund Furnace, was mowing his grass with a machine his eight-year-old son suddenly ran in front of the machine, and before his father could pull up the horses the knives had completely separated one foot above the ankle.

Bolt From Sky Stunned Ten.

During a terrific cloudburst near Joanna a bolt of lightning struck Nathan Denber's farm house. Ten occupants were stunned, Mrs. Ellsworth Hoyer and Mrs. Bender being unconscious an hour. The building was shattered, but did not catch fire.

All Through the State.

Bangor will have a new silk mill. Pen Argyll will not raise teachers' wages above \$35, the new legal minimum.

Foxes have cleaned out the chicken houses of a number of farmers near Springs City.

Throwing herself down a well, Mrs. Sarah E. Young, of Catawissa, committed suicide.

Dr. E. L. Kemp has been elected principal of East Stroudsburg State Normal School.

Philip Atland, of New Salem, was buried in a coffin which he made himself many years ago.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The appointment of John Barrett as Minister to Argentina is probably the outcome of his service in the last Pan-American Congress. Mr. Barrett is a native of Vermont, born in 1865. He is now a resident of Oregon.

Secretary of the Navy Moody declared lynching so widespread as to warrant a Federal law to stop the evil.

The Fourth was observed by a joint celebration by the Government and the District of Columbia on the lawn of the White House, where Ambassador Jusserand and Secretary Moody made addresses.

The Postoffice Department discontinued the contract for purchasing time indicators from the Postal Device and Improvement Company, of California.

Congressman Littauer wrote to Secretary Root, offering to aid the investigation of army glove contracts in any way in his power.

As an evidence that the Nicaraguan Legation at Washington is to be continued the State Department was notified that Minister Corea is returning.

Weaknesses in the turret of the monitor Arkansas similar to those in the monitor Nevada were discovered during a sea test.

Naval officers in Washington said Emperor William was guilty of a breach of naval etiquette in asking to inspect the Kearsarge at Kiel.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Opposition to the proposed opium monopoly in the Philippines is becoming strong. Secretary Root recently cabled Governor Taft to hold up the bill until its opponents in this country could be heard.

One department of the new University of Porto Rico was opened.

DOMESTIC.

A sequel to the elopement of the wealthy Mrs. Don Sang, wife of a Chinese physician, with her Chinese cook, Chin Mon Yuen, last February, came in a telegram to the police from Yucatan, Mexico. The Chinese cook was found murdered, the crime having been committed by highlanders.

President Roosevelt and Mayor Low were guests of honor at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Huntington, Long Island, and made addresses. St. Clair McKelway was one of the other speakers.

Senator Platt advocated the re-election of Chauncey M. Depew to the United States Senate.

Joseph Eugene Lamothe, the man accused of the murder of Miss Goddu, of Lowell, Mass., died in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.

Without warning the union smeltermen of Denver, Col., called a strike at the plants in that city and the men walked out, leaving the furnaces in such shape that heavy loss may result. The men demand an eight-hour day.

At Fall River, Mass., the cotton supply is running low, and many mills are likely to close next month; 800,000 spindles are idle.

The death of Mrs. Annie Neupert, in Brooklyn, was attributed to the noise of toy cannon and firecrackers near her home on the Fourth.

William Nottingham, Regent of the University of the State of New York, lost an eye in an explosion.

Recent gifts to Harvard, Wellesley and two other institutions of learning near Boston aggregate nearly \$2,000,000.

Fire at St. Joseph, Mo., did great damage to the packing plants there.

The explosion of ninety pounds of flashlight powder in a residence at Berwyn, Ill., killed Mrs. Mary Wilson, besides wrecking the house.

Orders were given in Jackson, Ky., making the military rule of the feud town more strict.

A murderer who killed a fellow prisoner in the jail at Hot Springs, Ark., committed suicide to escape lynching by a mob which threatened the jail.

Two railroad wrecks occurred in Virginia, engineers and firemen being killed.

Lawyers were hunting for an alleged son and heir of Jacob S. Rogers, who bequeathed most of his wealth to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York City.

Thomas B. Hooley and Samuel Marsh were fatally burned while experimenting with chemicals in their leather factory in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, N. Y.

High water on the Rio Grande north of El Paso, Texas, but over the line of New Mexico, forced hundreds of families from their homes into the foothills.

FOREIGN.

In a fight between Bulgarians and Turks near Voden the Bulgarians lost ten killed and the Turks two wounded.

An order of the British Board of Agriculture forbids the landing of American hogs and New England cattle in England.

Signs were shown of a desire in the Cuban Senate to postpone until next session the ratification of the treaties with the United States.

Russia and Austria have decided not to allow Turkey to attack Bulgaria, and have cautioned Turkey not to provoke hostilities.

The Colombian Senate has attacked the Hay-Herran canal treaty because it does not have President Marroquin's signature.

Turkey officially denies the charges of concentrating troops along the Bulgarian frontier made by the Sofia Government.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT AND HELPFUL DISCOURSE ENTITLED "LOST AT HOME."

The Rev. Francis J. McConnell Preaches Instructively on the Parable in Luke, Which Deals With the Grace of God Toward the Lost.

NEW YORK CITY.—"Lost At Home" was the subject of the sermon preached Sunday evening by the Rev. Francis J. McConnell, pastor of the New York Avenue M. E. Church. The sermon was based on Luke xv. Mr. McConnell said:

All the parables of this fifteenth chapter of Luke deal with the grace of God toward the lost. There is the story of a sheep lost, another of a coin lost and another of two sons lost. The parable from which the text of the evening is taken is not the parable of the lost son, but the parable of the lost sheep. A great many of us stop at the twenty-fifth verse. We rejoice in the sound of music and dancing which welcomes home the prodigal, and prefer that the story should end with the happiness of the banquet. The remaining verses, perhaps, seem to us somewhat out of place. The beautiful narrative is marred by reference to the ugliness of the elder brother, but if we leave the elder brother out of the parable we have lost in large part the Master's point. Remember that Jesus is speaking of the lost; He is justifying His dealing with publicans and sinners. These are lost sheep which have wandered away from the shepherd; lost coins which have eluded the fingers of the housekeeper and fallen into the cracks; lost sons who have wandered far from home to spend all in riotous living. The parable was spoken in response to the murmurs of Pharisees and Scribes. With wonderful exactness Jesus puts the Pharisees and Scribes into the parable. The elder brother is the Scribe, who cannot understand the love of the Master for publicans and sinners. It requires but a moment's glance to see that in the Master's thought the Pharisee is lost—lost not in open prodigality and outbreathing vice, but lost in false conceptions and false feelings. Jesus does not say, indeed, that the Pharisee is lost, but He implies as much. When we look at the parable in the light of the whole teaching of Jesus, we can see clearly the "lostness" of the elder brother.

Possibly it would be well to say just a word about the sense in which the word "lost" is here used. "Lost" in the gospel means not that destruction has already come upon the soul, but that the soul is in the grip of forces which, if left to themselves, will sooner or later bring disaster. If the steep-climber loses his hold the onlookers cry out "Lost," not because the death-dealing shock has already come, but because the steep-climber is in the grasp of a force which will inevitably bring him to destruction. If a ship falls into the clutches of an irresistible current running upon the rocks the watchers upon the shore cry "Lost." At the moment of the cry the ship is as staunch as ever. The "lostness" consists in her being in the grasp of a force that must, if left to itself, bring her to doom. The sheep out in the wilderness had not been killed when the shepherd found it. It, however, was lost because wandering aimlessly in the presence of danger that must, sooner or later, bring the end. The coin in the dust was as good as ever, but in danger of being swept out upon the rubbish heap, where it might never be found. The younger son had not yet lost his life, but his days were short if they were to be left to the forces preying upon them. Now, in this sense of the word, in the sense of being in the grasp of death-bringing forces, the elder brother was lost as truly as the younger.

Of course, there may be degrees in "lostness." One man may be further from the right road than another, though any man off the road is lost. A respectable-looking Pharisee certainly does not seem so bad as a dissolute spendthrift reduced to the company of swine. But when lostness is under consideration, nothing is so deceptive as outward appearances. Physical vices that manifest themselves in outward signs are no more deadly than some subtle spiritual vices that work quietly within. Not all vices are rough and boisterous. Again, in the parable before us we may fail to see the lostness of the elder brother because he remained at home. We are very apt to think of lostness as spatial. The younger son was in a far country, and whether we realize it or not, something of our thought of his lostness has to do with his geographical position. The elder son was at home and, therefore, safe; but the lostness of the parable has very little to do with spatial relations. The father could not have saved the younger son by fastening chains upon him and keeping him at home. The son was already far away when he clasped his father's hand to say goodby. Nearness in a spiritual sense is not at all a matter of physical distance. The son who remained at home was in a spiritual sense as truly lost as the son who wandered into the far country. Spiritual lostness consists in false ways of looking at and feeling about spiritual things.

It may be that some will object that the Pharisees were a particular class of people living at a particular date in the world's history; that they have long since passed on, carrying all their frailties with them. Of what use to speak of Pharisees to-day? It must be responded that this view is wholly superficial—that Jesus spoke for all ages; that in Pharisaism were certain fundamental traits that appear over and over again. Pharisaism is not yet dead; the name is changed, but the characteristics reappear. Few men are far enough beyond Pharisaism to make a protest against the discussion of the lostness of Pharisaism especially relevant.

First of all, the stay-at-home was lost in his thought of himself. "Lo, these many years do I serve thee." The word "serve" is not at all accidental; it is a very essential part of the picture; it strikes at one deep fault of Pharisaism—the inability of the Pharisee to rise above the idea of servanthood in his thought of man's relation to God. The elder brother did not take himself as a son, but as a servant, and therefore was lost in his thought of himself. After the prodigal among the swine came to himself he said, "I am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants." The prodigal thought of himself as lost forever to sonship and hoped only for servanthood; and yet the great redeeming fact in the reckless sinner's case was that he had come to the point where he could appreciate sonship. Upon that fact the father restored him. The prodigal had learned something in his disgrace. He had learned to think of himself as one who had sinned against sonship. With that lesson there followed "I will arise and go to my father." So far as this essential realization of sonship was concerned the elder brother was as lost as the wanderer who had gone to the far country.

Looking at the parable in the light of its eternal spiritual significance, this must be said, the man who strives to serve God as a servant and not as a son is lost. Not that he is a villain or given to outbreathing transgression, but so long as he merely serves God he is lost to all joy for himself and is a dead loss to God. I say lost to

joy, because there is no joy in merely serving God—that is, if we take the work seriously. If we look upon God as a great taskmaster, a great lord over servants, we are lost in misery; for we make so many mistakes and we leave so much undone and we absolutely fail so many times that we get but little satisfaction out of the work itself. If we really look upon God as a taskmaster we must honestly confess that we can never please Him. With our limited insight and our blundering faculties we are lost to the happiness of successful service. The more we strive the more we blunder, and the more we blunder the more lost we feel. As evening comes on and the hour draws near when we shall face the taskmaster, we look back upon all the pitiful failures of the day and cry out in woe. But, looking upon God as a father, see how quickly and surely all this is changed! The father is not a taskmaster, but a father. He takes the will for the deed; He looks upon all our doings as the expression of a filial spirit and is satisfied. But if the work be done slavishly we have no joy in service and are a dead loss to God; for, looked upon merely as servants, after we have done all we are unprofitable. True, we look upon some things we have accomplished and we pronounce them great. We talk about our bringing in the material kingdom of God—about our inventions—steam, the telegraph, the mighty railroads and the steel monsters that trample down the waves of the sea. If these are done as works of sons; if they show the wish of the sons to struggle up to the immensity of the Father's thought, God must take supreme delight in them. They are creations of His children; they take value from the fact that the children's fingers have toiled lovingly upon them. God values our doings because we are His children. If we come, however, claiming to be servants and pointing to the great things that we have done, the only response is that we are unprofitable servants.

The stay-at-home was lost so long as he looked upon himself as a servant. The first step towards recovery was for him to take himself as a son. The first step out of the lostness of the servant life is to take sonship for granted and to act upon the assumption.

Again, the lostness of the stay-at-home appears from his thought of service. "And I never transgressed a commandment of thine." These words are no more accidental than the others. The Master is cutting close to the essential weaknesses in the creed and practice of Pharisaism. The two weak words here are "never" and "commandment." The elder son's thought of service was partly negative, and for the rest consisted in keeping commandments. The Pharisee habitually thanked God that he "was not as other men, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as the publican, but fasted twice in the week and gave tithes of all that he possessed."

First, the negative aspect of the Pharisaic creed. According to Pharisaism religion consisted largely in not doing. "Never" is the blessed word. Adherence to the "never" creed causes the inert and passionless worshiper to mistake the listlessness of death for the peace that passeth understanding. Negative piety is often sheer lifelessness; there is not vitality enough to break forth in sin; there is not strength or spirit enough to make temptation possible. How exasperating it is to hear a dry, withered soul declaim on the follies of youth, or a mind sluggish with stupidity boast its freedom from doubt! There is a long-lived heresy to the effect that the heart of religion is repression. No longer do this, or that, or the other! Drive out the devils, sweep the house, set the furniture in order, board up the windows, lock up the doors and hide the keys! This, as of old, overlooks something—the skill of devils as key-finders. Back they come with others worse than themselves; or, if they do not come back, the house stands empty, which is about as bad. Redemption really means abundant life. The lifeless and inert seriously starting toward redemption may possibly make more mistakes in the first six months of activity than in all the previous years of listlessness, but they are better nevertheless. One of the most disagreeable features of this elder brother is hinted at in this word "never." It suggests a staid, lifeless, ploddingness beside which the rollicking prodigality of the younger brother seems almost a relief. It is almost a relief, too, to find that the elder brother becomes angry, for anger is sometimes a sign of awakening life.

The more of the merely "never" there is in a man's religion, the more completely lost the man is.

And then the other part of the creed—the word "commandment." What the Master had in mind was the Pharisee's living by rule. He is exposing the woodenness and mechanicalness of Pharisaic piety; He is showing us the lostness of living by rule. With the Pharisee life had become a round of ceremonial observances and Pharisaism was lost in the abundance of its rules. Any man is lost who tries to be good merely by rule. Of course, many of the great principles of the Christian religion can be brought down to the compendious statement of rules, but in these the principle is kept in mind. I am speaking of Pharisaism as the system which slavishly learns the rules and follows them. Such a course leads inevitably to the wilderness. If we lose sight of the spirit and principle, we must have a rule for everything. This Pharisaism strove for and was lost in its own cumbersome system. If the system is not complete, if there are spheres of conduct for which the Pharisee has no rule, then in those spheres he is apt to feel free to do his worst.

Living the good life is the finest of the fine arts. Fine art is not a mechanical observance of rules—it is an absorption of spirit. In the religious life it is being filled with the spirit; and he who has not the spirit of life is lost.

The lostness of the stay-at-home still further appears from his unnatural heartlessness. "Thy son!" These words are doubly heartless, they repudiate brotherhood with the returning prodigal and they reproach the father for not looking upon such a son as his own. Heartlessness almost inevitably follows mechanicalism. It is natural that it should be so. There is no heart in a cumbersome set of commandments. Commandments having to deal simply with doings and not with feelings are in the nature of the case wooden and lifeless. If life be looked upon as something to be fitted into a scheme of commandments, all the fragrance of fine feeling evaporates. This picture of the elder brother is the perfect setting forth of the heartlessness of developed Pharisaism. The heartlessness came not out of deliberate diabolism, but out of mechanical legalism. In the end, however, these two are not far apart.

It would seem quite the fashion in these matter of fact days to ridicule emotionalism. There is instead a kind of emotionalism that deserves ridicule. The piety that consists only in being happy is a poor piety. But strike emotionalism out of religion and religion is not religion. In John's wonderful epistle of love much is said about the presence of God in the life, and that presence manifests itself in various forms of feeling. Do you love the brethren? That is to say, do you feel the force and power of friendship? A

part of the witness of God's spirit is to be found just here, in the quickening of those fine feelings of friendship and love which seem to come so naturally as we relate ourselves to one another. Is the feeling for brothers and sisters becoming more kindly? Is the attitude towards fathers and mothers and children more affectionate? Is the circle of loving interest widening? This is the mark of the presence of God—this and that other feeling like unto it, the affectionate going forth of the heart in the cry of "Abba, Father." Remove emotionalism of this kind and you take the substances out of life as well as out of religion. Life is a matter of feeling. All values are realized in feeling, and the feelingless mortal is an unnatural monstrosity. Any system of religious thought or practice that makes men feelingless is to be condemned. Pharisaism was feelingless; its lostness was set on high before the gaze of all the world by its failure to feel the greatness of Jesus. It was as if the light of the rising sun played upon dead eyeballs. A feelingless life! These words seem contradictory. A feelingless religion! These words are contradictory and absurd, as absurd as unseeing seeing or unhearing hearing.

Still further, the stay-at-home reveals his lost condition in his tendency to put the worst construction possible upon the life of his brother. "Thy son, which hath devoured thy living with harlots." The elder son had no way of knowing this to be true. He judged that this must be the truth because it was about the worst thing his brother could do.

In this world of ours we are compelled to make assumptions, to choose between views either of which may be correct. So far as the great mass of things is concerned, there is no way of getting absolute proof beforehand. We must assume and see. Now, concerning men and things, good assumptions and bad assumptions are possible; but as a matter of general attitude of mind and heart toward things only one way is safe. That is, to put the very best possible construction on the lives of men and the working of things. This, in a word, is Christian faith. Christian faith does not start by proving things. It assumes the best. If a man is actually bad it looks hopefully toward the better manhood which is, in almost every case, a possibility. Jesus called Judas "friend," and accepted his kiss even on the night of his betrayal. Christian faith looks out upon the working of the entire universe and assumes that they are righteous. In that trust is found peace.

Suppose one were to assume in dealing with men that all men are liars. It cannot be proved beforehand that all men are not liars or even that any one man is absolutely truthful; but how hopelessly lost in his dealings with men would be the one who should start with the assumption that all men are liars! The safe path in the long run is the assumption that there is good in all men and that the good can be reached and made better. In particular cases this may fail, but it is in general the only Christian view. He who, like the elder brother, holds to the idea that the returning prodigal is hopelessly and irretrievably lost, is himself wandering in the wilderness far from safety.

Lastly, the lostness of the stay-at-home appears from his thought of reward. "Thou never gavest me a kid." The elder brother seems to have been serving with the thought of material pay. He was doing the work for what he could get out of it. His thought of reward moves along a low plane. Jesus condemned Pharisaism because of its low view of reward. The taskmaster was to pay at the close of the day. Similarly some of us seem at times to think of heaven as a place of material and rather earthly prizes. And again, the elder brother was lost in placing emphasis upon an extraordinary forgiveness and welcome as of more than the favor of the father's continued and ever present affection. It is sometimes suggested that one of the important lessons of this parable is its rebuke of the Christian who complains because the contrition of the returning penitent sometimes is rewarded by more of ecstatic blessing than is his own long continued service of God. However this may be as a matter of strict exegesis, it is perfectly clear that the thought which rates the exceptional manifestation of interest as of more value than the continued favor of the father's presence, wanders far astray. "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that is mine is thine." This is the great reward, the favor of companionship and partnership with the Father—a spiritual benefit and blessing, beside which all material things fall into nothingness. The principal reward is spiritual. We are not to think of pay but of companionship with the blessed God! Any thought of reward lower than this is lost. There is a sense in which the stay-at-home was as prodigal as his brother. With his niggardly thought of lower reward, he recklessly overlooked and wasted the companionship and love which were poured out around him. There were two prodigals in the family. It would be rather a difficult task to decide which was the worse.

Resurrection of Christ.

The resurrection of Christ was absolutely necessary as a proof that His life and teachings were divine. It was not merely required as a fulfillment of prophecy, and especially of the prophecy of Christ Himself, though it was needed for this, but it was also demanded as an inspirer of hope, because no hope of life beyond the tomb could have sprung out of the grave of a Saviour who Himself was held as its victim. Paul clearly saw this, for he wrote: "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain; ye are yet in your sins. If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable;" no hope of a future life through Christ if Christ did not rise from the grave. The doctrine then, also, that the soul of the believer after death is in bliss is without any solid foundation, for if Christ's declaration concerning the raising up of the temple of His body was false, who will dare say that His declaration to the dying thief, "To-day thou shalt be with Me in paradise," was not also false? No resurrection of Christ, no hope of a blessed future life; for such a hope springs out of the resurrection gospel. The disciples had no hope until they saw their risen Lord, when they were glad.—The Rev. Samuel Schwarm.

Tell-Tale Affiliations.

Surface indications are sometimes a better guide in morals than the depths of ethical philosophy. One man will tell you why the theatre, for instance, is indispensable; another will tell you, no less logically, why it ought to be dispensed with. The deeper the argument goes into foundation principles, the surer each becomes of his position. But here is a programme of a pure play, from one of the best class of theatres. At the end of the bill are several heavy-type advertisements, one of an "ale-house," one of a "saloon," one of a "bar," etc.—all in the neighborhood. These advertisements are not so likely to be found on the programme of a symphony concert, an oratorio, or an illustrated lecture. Why not? Never mind the reason. Two things, the stage and the bar, are associated, and openly proclaimed to the audience. The fact ought to count, if arguments do not. Tendencies tell their own tale.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 12.

Subject: Saul Chosen King, 1 Sam. x., 17-27—Golden Text, Isa. xxxiii., 22—Memory Verses, 24, 25—Read Chapters ix., x.—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Samuel's introductory discourse (vs. 17-19). 17. "Samuel." In this lesson the prophet-judge appears in a unique attitude, as one who assists in the revolution which is to take from himself the supreme power and bestow it upon another. What unselfish and noble conduct! Though evidently much pained, yet, at the command of God, he sank all personal feelings and set himself to the work of finding the best man for a king. And after Saul was chosen Samuel proved his best and most faithful friend and adviser. Most men would have wished the experiment to fail; Samuel did his best to make it successful. "Called the people." The assembly was evidently partly representative, made up of elders and heads of tribes; and partly popular, many of the people being present, encamped, and to some extent armed. "Unto the Lord." This expression does not necessarily imply that the ark was present. Samuel publicly invokes the Divine presence and blessing and has everything done as in the presence of Jehovah. "To Mizpeh." The location is uncertain, but is supposed to be a high hill not far from Ramah, Samuel's home. Several other important meetings were held at Mizpeh.

18. "And said." Samuel first points out to the assembled people that Jehovah had always done for them the very thing for which they desired a king. He had delivered them from all kingdoms that had oppressed them. But this deliverance had been made to depend upon their own conduct; they were always required to repent of sin and purge the land from idolatry before victory could be theirs. What they wanted now was national independence, freed from this condition, and secured by an organization of their military resources. Samuel's discourse sets before them in a vigorous style the mighty deeds which God had done for them.

19. "Rejected." Samuel charged them with ingratitude and unfaithfulness, as expressed in the demand for a king. God, in the character of a king, had governed the Israelites for 400 years. He ruled on terms which He Himself, through the agency of Moses, had proposed to them, viz., that if they observed their allegiance to Him, they should be prosperous; if not adversity and misery should be the consequence. We learn from the whole book of Judges, and from the first eight chapters of Samuel, how exactly the result, from Joshua to Samuel, agreed with these conditions. God had always faithfully kept the promises made them. "Set a king." Their fault consisted not in the simple desire for a king, but in the contempt they manifested for Jehovah. They were not satisfied with God, but desired a visible king, clothed in purple robes, with his guards and officers, who should rule with great pomp like the nations around them. "Present yourselves." Arrange yourselves in systematic order for the casting of the lot. "By your tribes." Represented by twelve princes. "Your thousands." This means the same as families. The number of heads of houses in the several families of a tribe might easily reach a thousand. Samuel knew the peevishness of that people, and that there were those who would not be satisfied with the choice, if it depended on his single testimony, but by this method the people would see that God had appointed Saul, for "the disposal of the lot was with the Lord." This would prevent disputes.

II. Saul chosen king (vs. 20, 21). 20. "Benjamin was taken." We are not told expressly by what process the selection was made, but it was probably by casting lots. The lot was in common use among all nations of antiquity. It is regarded in Scripture, not as a chance device, but as a legitimate method of ascertaining the Divine will. The lot among the tribes fell on the tribe of Benjamin which was the smallest of the tribes. "Family of Matri." The heads of the tribe of Benjamin next appeared and the family of Matri was taken. The successive steps are then passed over. At last Saul of the household of Kish was taken. "Could not be found." He withdrew in hopes they would proceed to a new election. We may suppose that at this time he was really averse to taking upon himself the government, because, 1. He was conscious of unworthiness for so great a trust. 2. It would expose him to the envy of his neighbors. 3. He understood that the people had sinned in asking a king. 4. The affairs of Israel were at this time in a bad condition.

III. Saul declared king (vs. 22-27). 22. "Is there yet a man." They inquired whether Saul was present or was to be sought for elsewhere. "Among the stuff." The baggage which was usually placed in the centre of the camp. "Ran, etc." There appears to be have been much haste and excitement. "Higher than any." Saul was tall and commanding in person. It is supposed that he was at least seven feet high. It was an age when leaders stood in the forefront of the battle, and a giant would strike terror to his foes.

24, 25. "See ye him." Saul's distinguished stature and great strength helped much to recommend him to the people. There was none like him in majesty of appearance, and he became popular instantly. "The Lord hath chosen." But God had, in this, yielded to their demands against His own will and wisdom. "Manner of the kingdom." The constitution and laws of the new government, with the respective duties of king and people towards each other and towards God. "Wrote it." That is, the charter of this constitutional monarchy was recorded and deposited in the custody of the priests, along with the most sacred records of the nation.

26, 27. "Saul—went home." To his father's house. "Saul modestly left the public affairs for Samuel to manage, as he had been doing. There appeared no great desire to rule in Saul. Such a humble spirit as this, when he was advanced to such a high position, appears beautiful. He was humble, for God was with him then. "Went with him." Not the whole company, but a few select friends, perhaps, or those who regarded it a conscientious duty to escort their new king to his home. "Hearts—touched." Such as were moved by him to do their duty and recognize the authority of Saul. These were the subjects who would help to have a peaceable reign, and would be loyal subjects. "Children of Belial." Those who were wicked, profligate, and not disposed to be controlled. "Despised him." Did not recognize him, but only scorned his manner, and doubted his ability. "No presents." They gave no proofs that they acknowledged either the Divine appointment, or his authority. "Held his peace." Having no ambition for the position, he quietly submits to their offense, and thus prevents all occasion for uproars. So far from resenting this affront Saul seems not to notice it.

Basle has the only zoological garden in Switzerland.



Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK. The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2 1/4c. per quart.

BUTTER.	
Creamery—Western, extra.	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Firsts	19 @ 20
Seconds	18 @ 18 1/2
State dairy tubs, extra.	19 1/2 @ 20
Imitation creamery	16 1/2 @ 18
Factory, fancy	15 @ 16 1/2

CHEESE.	
State—Full cream, fancy.	— @ 10 3/4
Small	— @ 10 1/2
Part skims, good to prime	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Part skims, common	— @ 3
Full skims	— @ 2

EGGS.	
Jersey—Fancy	18 1/2 @ 19
State and Penn.	18 1/2 @ 19
Western—Choice	18 @ 18 1/2

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902.	2 80 @ 2 85
Medium, choice, 1902.	2 77 1/2 @ 2 80
Pea, choice, 1902.	— @ 2 30
Red kidney, choice, 1902.	3 05 @ 3 10
White kidney, choice, 1902.	2 60 @ 2 70
Yellow eye, choice, 1902.	2 50 @ 2 60
Lima, Cal., 1902.	— @ 2 60

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples—Russet, per bbl.	1 50 @ 3 50
Baldwins, per bbl.	2 50 @ 3 00
Ben Davis, per bbl.	2 50 @ 3 00
Md., per crate.	50 @ 75
Strawberries, per qt.	6 @ 20
Blackberries, per qt.	5 @ 10
Huckleberries, per qt.	9 @ 12
Gooseberries, per qt.	5 @ 12
Peaches, per carrier.	75 @ 2 00
Plums, per carrier.	75 @ 2 50
Cherries, per lb.	6 @ 13
Currants, per qt.	4 @ 7
Raspberries, per pt.	4 @ 8

LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls, per lb.	— @ 12
Spring chickens, per lb.	14 @ 15
Roosters, per lb.	— @ 7 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.	— @ 12
Ducks, per pair.	60 @ 90
Geese, per pair.	90 @ 1 25
Pigeons, per pair.	20 @ 25

DRESSED POULTRY.	
Turkeys, per lb.	13 @ 15
Fowls, Western, per lb.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Broilers, Phila., per pair.	23 @ 45
Ducks, spring, per lb.	17 @ 18
Squabs, per dozen.	1 50 @ 2 75

HOPS.	
State, 1902, choice, per lb.	23 @ 23 1/2
1901, choice, per lb.	17 @ 18
Common to good.	14 @ 16
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice.	23 @ 23 1/2
1901, choice.	17 @ 18
Common to good.	14 @ 16

HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.	— @ 1 25
No. 1, per 100 lb.	1 05 @ 1 20
No. 2, per 100 lb.	97 1/2 @ 1 00
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	80 @ 85
Straw, long rye.	90 @ 1 00

SUNDRIES.	
Beeswax, prime, per lb.	31 @ 32
Maple sugar, per lb.	9 @ 10 1/2
Maple syrup, per gallon.	60 @ 80
Honey, clover, per lb.	11 @ 14
Extracted, per lb.	— @ 7

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, So. Rose, per bbl.	2 75 @ 3 50
White Chilis, per bbl.	2 50 @ 3 25
Sweets, per bbl.	1 00 @ 2 00
Turnips, per 100 bunches.	1 00 @ 2 00
Tomatoes, per box.	1 75 @ 2 50
Egg plant, per box.	1 00 @ 2 50
Squash, per bbl.	1 00 @ 2 00
Peas, per bag.	1 25 @ 2 00
Onions, N. O., per bag.	1 00 @ 1 50
Southern, per basket.	75 @ 1 25
Peppers, per box.	1 75 @ 3 00
Lettuce, per crate.	2 00 @ 2 50
String beans, per basket.	1 50 @ 2 00
Cabbages, L. I., per 100.	6 00 @ 7 00
Spinach, per bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
Beets, per 100 bunches.	— @ 2 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches.	1 00 @ 1 50
Radishes, per 100 bunches.	1 00 @ 1 50
Asparagus, doz. bunches.	1 00 @ 5 00
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches.	1 50 @ 2 00
Cucumbers, per basket.	50 @ 1 50
Lima beans, per crate.	1 00 @ 1 50
Cauliflower, L. I., per doz.	1 00 @ 3 00

GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—Winter patents	4 00 @ 4 30
Spring patents	4 60 @ 4 80
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth.	— @ 92 1/2
No. 2 red.	— @ 86 1/2
Corn, No. 2 white.	— @ 59
Oats, No. 2.	— @ 43 1/2
No. 2 white.	— @ 47 1/2
Rye, Western	— @ 62
State	58 @ 59 1/2
Lard, city	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

LIVE STOCK.	
Beeves, city dressed.	7 @ 8 1/2
Calves, city dressed.	8 @ 11
Country dressed	6 @ 10
Sheep, per 100 lb.	2 75 @ 4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb.	5 00 @ 6 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	5 50 @ 6 55
Country dressed, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Increase of \$278,180,130 in Resources, and \$59,806,094 in Surplus in a Year.

Washington, D. C.—The Controller of the Currency gave out a statement showing the condition of all the National banks of the United States at the close of business on June 9 last. On that date the number of banks was 4939, as against 4535 on July 16 of last year. The total resources on June 9 were \$6,286,935,106, a gain of \$278,180,130 since July 16, 1902, and the aggregate capital stock was \$743,506,048, a gain of \$41,515,494. The other principal items for June 9, with the increases since July 16 of last year, are as follows:

Loans and discounts, \$3,415,045,751, increase \$193,186,119; surplus and other profits, \$542,183,527, increase \$59,806,094; circulation, \$359,261,109, increase \$49,924,510; individual deposits, \$3,200,993,500, increase \$102,117,737; United States Government deposits, \$139,385,371, increase \$23,136,357.

World's Supply of Cotton.

At New Orleans, La., Secretary Webster gave out a statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, showing a total visible of 2,295,432, against 2,514,259 last year, of which 1,192,432 is American.

Russian Crop Outlook Good.

Winter grain crops in Russia are reported in unusually good condition.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 12, "My Place as a Christian Citizen"—Text, Matt. xvii, 24-27; 1 Tim. ii, 1, 2; 1 Pet. ii, 13-17.

"Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the king." Reverence for authority belongs to all true religion. Obedience to law is a mark of piety. Impatience of restraint and contempt for rules are not a sign of nobleness of nature, but rather of a craven spirit. The thirst for freedom is not an irritability against proper control. It is rather the inner longing for harmony between self and one's surroundings. Liberty is not power to do as one chooses, but ability to do as one ought. Absolute independence is unknown in a world where all are related in work and privilege. Relation to others means mutual dependence upon each other. Each, then, has a right to do as he pleases, only as he pleases to do right. We are born into a world which has fixed conditions of existence which we cannot largely change. We must use things as we find them and make them as much better as we can.

We do not largely have the choice of our fatherland and form of government. We are born into our position. A few may change the land of their residence and the rulers, but the vast majority of men must live and die in the land and under the government where they were born.

Every Christian must settle what is his duty to the state of which he is a citizen.

The first duty of every one under all governments is to have proper respect for the rulers and laws of the realm and to obey them so far as they do not conflict with moral right.

If any certain law be plainly wrong and to obey it would be sinful then one must resist such a law, strive by all just means to have it changed and expect until it is changed to suffer the penalty of violating it and by such suffering patiently endured assist in its repeal and the enactment of the right rule.

Wherever the form of the government allows free discussion and participation of the citizens in election of officers and making of laws it is the duty of every Christian citizen to use his utmost endeavor and highest ability to secure just and right laws and their proper enforcement.

To consent to any injustice or wrong of any kind in order to make any private gain is crime and sin. To gain office for self or others by any form of bribery or coercion, by threats or promises of favors is iniquitous and brands one as unfit for office or citizenship. To know of such deeds and not to protest and work against them is unmanly and cowardly. We must be upright and make our nation noble.

More Than Your Business.

A man says: "What business is it of any one except myself if I close my eyes and do not see the Lord? Does it hurt any one but me? Who has a right to interfere or urge me?" Indeed it is the business of other men than you; it is the whole world's business whether or not you are a Christian. Indeed it does rob other souls than yours if you will not live spiritually and see the truth which God is showing to your soul. If there are men whom, being yourself a Christian, you might bring to Christ, then you rob not only yourself, but them, if you refuse to come to Christ. The window which makes itself dark darkens not merely itself, but also all the room into which the light might have shone through it.—Phillips Brooks.

God Answers Our Prayers.

But sometimes the answer is a declination, a wise refusal to give what we ask. He may not remove the thorn from the flesh. He may not restore us to health, but grant us the greater gift of faith and patience and the power to obey His will without a murmur. This is the better answer. He does not always make a show of us openly by crowning us with marked favors, so that we may say: "See here. See there," but He often rewards us in secret. The best things God does for us we cannot put a mark upon and label them so the world may see an answer to prayer.—Reformed Church Messenger.

The Grace of Grace.

Had I the grace to win the grace
Of ancient man in lore complete
My face would worship at his face,
I sitting lowly at his feet.

Had I the grace to win the grace
Of childhood, loving, shy, apart,
The child should find a nearer place
And teach me resting on my heart.

Had I the grace to win the grace
Of maiden living all above,
My soul would trample down the base
That she might have a man to love.

A grace I had no grace to win
Knocks now at my half open door.
Ah, Lord of Glory, come Thou in!
Thy grace divine is all and more!
—George MacDonald.

Born When Most Needed.

These twenty-two years show that Christian Endeavor is a providential movement introduced by the Father of all at the precise moment in the history of evangelical Christianity when it was most needed.—Anon.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 12—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.
Topic.—What the Holy Spirit can do for me.—John xvi, 5-15.

The Holy Spirit is the third person of the Trinity and as such has a distinctive work to perform. The Father planned the only method of salvation, the Son executed it by His death upon the cross, and it is the mission of the Holy Spirit to apply it. The Father is specially manifested in the Old Testament dispensation, the Son in the gospels and from the day of Pentecost we have been living in the dispensation of the Spirit. He came as a result of Christ's going from earth. "It is expedient that I go away; for if I go not away the Comforter will not come unto you, but if I depart I will send him unto you." Christ in the flesh was to be replaced by Christ in the spirit. In the flesh Christ could be in but one place at the same time, but in the spirit He could be everywhere, performing His work; hence the expediency of Christ's going away that the Spirit might come.

Having come, what is the work of the Spirit in applying the redemption purchased by Christ? Several phases of the Spirit's work in the world are here suggested by Christ:

1. The Spirit convicts the world of sin. "And when He is come He will convince the world of sin and of righteousness and of judgment." The people of the world were loath to believe in Christ, but the Spirit would convince them of their unbelief and would show that righteousness could be obtained in Christ and that Christ had judged and condemned Satan, the prince of this world. Conviction of sin is the first step in the salvation of the soul. No one will cry out "What must I do to be saved?" until he feels that he is a sinner and therefore needs salvation. This conviction is the work of the Spirit, and then He leads to repentance and faith and a complete apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ. This is the Spirit's work for the sinner, and if unsaved He is the only one who can do it for us.

2. The Spirit guides into spiritual truth. Christ taught the disciples many things, and yet they were often ignorant and full of misunderstanding. But after Pentecost this was not true of them. Their faith was strong and their knowledge certain, because they were guided into the truth by the Spirit. This also is a part of His work in relation to the Christian. "When He, the Spirit of Truth, is come He will guide you into all truth," and the truth which He teaches is the truth as it is in Jesus, "for He shall not speak of Himself, but whatsoever He shall hear that shall He speak, and He shall show you things to come." And in John xv, 26, Jesus says, "He shall testify of Me." The truth of God as revealed in His word is the work of His Spirit. "Holy men spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." And in addition to that, the Holy Spirit enlightens the mind that it may comprehend the truth as it is in Jesus. In all Bible study we should earnestly and prayerfully seek the personal guidance of the Spirit. He wrote the Bible, and no one like Him can help us to understand it.

3. The Spirit glorifies Christ. "He shall glorify Me, for He shall receive of mine and show it unto you." The method of glorification is by the manifestation of the truth. To one who knows the truth Christ cannot but be glorified.

BIBLE READINGS.

Neh. ix, 20; Isa. xl, 1-5; Zech. iv, 6; John iii, 1-16; xiv, 16, 17; xv, 26, 27; Acts ii, 1-4; xiii, 1-3; xv, 22-23; Rom. xv, 15, 16; 1 Cor. xii, 1-11.

The New General Secretary.

After nearly six months of searching the ideal man has finally been found to succeed Mr. John Willis Baer as general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. Mr. Von Ogden Vogt of Beloit, Wis., assumed the duties of the office recently. He brings to the work a large experience along similar lines and will throw his splendid personality into Christian Endeavor in such a way as to make it move forward in every branch. Mr. Vogt is twenty-five years old, a graduate of Beloit college and a member of the Woodlawn Presbyterian church of Chicago.



VON OGDEN VOGT.

No Substitute For the Gospel.

The world is making progress. Truth is advancing. Superstition is dying out. Knowledge is increasing. Society is on the up grade. We will and do believe it. Nevertheless, the world has yet discovered no substitute for the gospel of Jesus Christ, nor has it forsaken sin nor learned how to avert its dreadful effects except through repentance, faith and forgiveness. There is no such thing as improvement by mere human effort of sin into holiness.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Pen Points.

The dead line in Christian Endeavor is reached when we cease to grow.

The training school idea should never be lost sight of in Christian Endeavor.

Every convention ought to aim at some definite accomplishment—and hit it.

The Endeavor society that is not moving forward is surely slipping backward.

Any Endeavorer is made more loyal to his own church by reason of his loyalty to Christian Endeavor.

Our motto is "For Christ and the Church," which can in nowise be construed as "putting the society first."

The workman lays down his labors. They may be seemingly unfinished, but God has another in reserve. His great training school never closes.

It is remarkable how quickly duty will change into desire when God's purposes are behind it. The secret of the success of the Christian Endeavor pledge finds emphasis here.—John R. Clements.

Quiz Box.

[Any question may be asked that pertains to any phase of Christian Endeavor work. Address Lock Box 674, Binghamton, N. Y.]

No. 85.—S. M. V., Lakewood, N. J.—The relation between the young people's society and the junior society ought to be the very closest. The younger is really a part of the older, and the juniors should have assistance from the young people's society in every way possible.

No. 86. I. O. M., Cairo, N. Y.—The pastor's wishes in every instance should be regarded by the Christian Endeavor society.

Quiz Box.

[Any question may be asked that pertains to any phase of Christian Endeavor work. Address Lock Box 674, Binghamton, N. Y.]

No. 79. A. R. M., Birmingham, Ala.—The superintendent of Christian Endeavor for Alaska is appointed by the United society at Boston, presumably because this territory is too scattered to have a regularly organized union. The superintendent is Rev. Edward Marsden of Saxman.

No. 80. P. O., Los Angeles, Cal.—If you desire to contribute to a fund for supplying the Christian Endeavor World to missionaries on the foreign field, you should address your gift to Mr. William Shaw, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

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FINDS US WITH A COMPLETE LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overalls & Blouses

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

WE THANK you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,
MAPLETON, PA.

If You are Hunting Something to Wear

Whether the weather is good or bad people will wear clothes, that's certain.

The weather so far this season has given Summer clothes selling rather a black eye. But the time for needing the cool, thin kind of suits isn't over yet by a good deal.

It's always well to be prepared for either rain or shine—that method will prove a saving to you.

Our store is well fitted to supply hot weather clothing. First in popularity comes our nice Serge Suits, either single or double breasted. Prices for Serges are \$7.00 and \$15.00.

Of course the Serge suits are only in blue and black.

Summer Suits in other goods may prove more to your liking. You'll find here a good variety of the popular two piece suits of Flannel and Wool Crash. Good variety in prices \$5.00 to \$13.50.

Rainy Weather Wear

No clothing store is complete without this department. Our store is complete here as elsewhere.

Rain Coats that will turn water satisfactorily and at the same time have a dignified fit that makes them dressy garments \$5.00 to \$25.00.

Waterproof Coats for driving and out of door work. Comfortable and convenient to work in \$3.00 to \$6.00.

Our Umbrella Stock is brimfull of good stout umbrellas at moderate prices. Both steel and wood rods, and prices from 50c to \$6.50.

Straw Hats of all Kinds

For men, boys and children, prices are reduced as we want to clean them out.

We are giving big reductions on all light colored clothing for men, boys and children. Some children's suits have been reduced to half price and a few leftovers have been reduced still more.

HUGO MAYER,
GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL
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We give Trading Stamps to any one who wants them.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

New Furniture Store.

Joseph Heidel has opened a new Furniture Store above Longacre's Store, Mount Union, where he will be glad to see his old patrons.

My wagon will make regular trips to Mapleton and goods will be delivered as heretofore.

Repair work neatly and promptly done.

Joseph Heidel.

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A Full Line of Coarse and Fine Shoes

Of best quality for Men Women, Boys and Misses Youth and Children; also

Rubbers, Felts and Arctics

For Men and boys, and Rubbers for all ages to babyhood.

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Also neatly, durably and promptly done by

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